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R. E. Speer
Letters: Punjab mission,
v. 3. July 18, 1910 to November
21, 1911.

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July 18th, 1910.

Mrs. [illegible] Norman,

Wooster, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Norman,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16th. I [illegible] Mr. Norman [illegible] sending Henry out to India, and this is entirely satisfactory to us. [illegible] and Rev. Ray Smith, with three new missionaries, will be sailing for India at some date between the five and the tenth of September from New York, and from Liverpool on September 17th. Also Miss James, Miss Jones, Mrs. J. M. Irwin, and the Rev. and Mrs. M. R. Ahrens, new missionaries, will be sailing from Liverpool October 7th and therefore about ten days or so earlier than that date from New York. I have no doubt that arrangements could be made for Henry to travel with either of those parties, should you desire to send him at that time.

I remain,

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

George N. Fuller

July 20, 1910.

Miss M. J. M. MacDonald,

Belle Cove,

Nova Scotia.

My Dear Miss MacDonald,

Your letter of July 22, has been received in his absence in Europe, as he is spending the summer there with his family. I was very sorry indeed to hear of the accident which happened to your brother and which has so much interfered with your plans. I sympathize with you very deeply in your sorrow and in your perplexity as to what is the right thing to do. I pray that the Heavenly Father may guide you to a decision which will be in line with His will for you. I am sure that it would be a great loss to the work in India should you not be able to return to it. The Executive Council, acting for the Board during the summer, today took the following action regarding your request for extension of furlough:-

"It was voted to extend the furlough of Miss M. J. M. MacDonald of the Punjab Mission, three months from September 1st, 1910. Without Home Allowance. This action was taken on her own request, pending her decision as to her return to the field in view of the death of her brother."

I hope that your not receiving Home Allowance for the three months will not [illegible] you. If such proves to be the case, I hope that you will [illegible] Upper's attention, as he is expecting to be back in the office [illegible] end of August.

Trusting [illegible] great sorrow which you have been passing through will not [illegible] your health in any way, and that we may still be able to keep you on the roll of our faithful missionaries, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

George N. Fulton

Acting Secretary.

August 27th, 1910.

Rev. H.C.Velte,

127 State Street,

Harrisburgh, PA.

My dear Mr. Velte:

It was a great pleasure to receive, yesterday, your note of the 24th. with its enclosures, which I return, herewith. I do not think there can be any objection at all to printing the statement regarding the Theological Seminary, provided it is used in the way you indicate, - for private, personal solicitation, and not as a general public appeal.

It would cost, I think, a few dollars to insert the map and pictures, provided the plates of these could be secured. I do not know whether Mr. Marshall has these plates or whether he got them from our Library, but I am asking our Librarian about them and shall add a postscript giving any information which she has.

I should think you could have the printing done more cheaply in Harrisburgh than almost anywhere else, and perhaps L. and K. would get it out for you at some special terms. "K." stands for Mr. Kelter, whom you doubtless know.

I am sorry that the United Presbyterians are not prepared to join in, and I wish it were possible to make the Seminary more really than it is the institution of the Church. You describe it as such in the leaflet, but in reality, as you know, the whole burden is borne by our Mission.

Mr. Velte - 2.

I am glad to know that you will be over here more time in September. I expect to be here all of that month, and shall hope to have a good long talk with you when you come. The touch and go that was alone possible in Edinburgh at the time of the Conference was simply tantalizing, and we shall find time to go over everything at leisure here.

I appreciate your good will in decorating me with the Edinburgh degree, but I hope very much that you will help me to escape from wearing it. It is all right to have such a decoration to lock up in a safe, but I don't care for it for daily use.

With kind regards to Mrs. Velte and yourself and the children, I am

Very affectionately yours,

Enclosures.

P.S. - Our Librarian informs me that we have in our collection here both the plates which Mr. Marshall has used, which are at your disposal at any time. I find, too, that we have a more recent map of the same size, which you might wish to use, although the cut of the one used in the leaflet is also in our possession. If you care to communicate with our Librarian with reference to these cuts, you might address her Miss Susie Pinder, Room 815, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She will be glad to be of any assistance to you.

August 27th, 1910.

Miss Myrtle Durret,

Tarkville, MO.

My dear Miss Durret

I just got back to New York this week from Scotland, where I stayed for a while after the Edinburgh Conference was over. One of the first letters to be received after returning was your note of August 7th regarding your trip. I am so glad to think that the time is drawing near for you to join the workers in India, though I can imagine how hard these last days must be at home, with the prospect of so long a absence.

I have been away so long and have scarcely gotten things in hand as yet, and I think I shall ask Mr. Ing to answer just the questions of your letter, especially as they relate to outfit and travel.

I hope that you have had a good Summer and are going out to the field well rested.

Looking forward with pleasure to see you again when you are here before sailing, I am

Very cordially yours,

Dictated August 26th.

[illegible] 1920.

[illegible]

[illegible], Ohio.

[illegible]

[illegible] hoping and praying with you that Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] that all of us here are joining with [illegible]

to you in behalf of the Board, in [illegible]

[illegible]

Sept. 9th, 1910.

The Rev. H. O. Velte,

127 State St.,

Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Velte,

I brought up at the Executive Council Meeting this morning the matter of Mrs. Velte's extension of furlough for one year, and learned that this had already been agreed to by the Council at a recent meeting, when it was acting under authority given it by the Board to pass upon such questions as might arise with the full authority of the Board. It will be necessary, accordingly, to bring the matter to the Board at its next meeting, as it is already favorably decided.

It was a great pleasure to see you yesterday. I trust that Margaret may take her work at Northfield.

With kind regards to Mrs. Velte and Mowbray, I am,

Dictated Sept. 6 Very sincerely yours,

Sept. 9th, 1910.

The Rev. H. C. Velte,

127 State St.,

Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Velte,

Your wise suggestion with reference to our informing Dr. Ewing of the doctor's judgment as to Dr. Newton is just received. We shall c this.

Mr. James' address is 2520 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss James has had a little set-back and is expecting now to return to India about January 1st.

It was a great pleasure to see you the other day when you were here, and with warm regard, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Sept. 12th, 1910.

[illegible]

[illegible]

St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Abrams,

I don't know what station in the Punjab the Mission will be likely to assign you to. So many of them are needing reinforcements that they will have a difficult task in locating you. Until you arrive in the field and know your location definitely, I would suggest your having your letters forwarded to you in care of the Rev. Walter J. Clark, Treasurer of the American Presbyterian Mission, Lahore, Punjab, India.

Hoping to see you here in New York when you come on [illegible]

Very cordially yours,

Sept. 13th, 1910.

The Rev. F. J. Newton, M.D.,

Chambersburg, Pa.

My dear Dr. Newton,

I returned to New York from Scotland three weeks ago, having had a fine rest there after the Conference in June. I wish you might have been over for the Conference. You will have seen accounts of it, but one has to be in the atmosphere of such a meeting in order to be able fully to appreciate it.

I have heard since returning that you are planning to sail for India probably in early November. I am so glad that you feel able now to return, but cannot forbear writing to ask whether you are satisfied that it is wise to go back so soon. Have you seen any doctor since you saw Dr. Hughes in Bloomfield, and if so does he approve of your returning now, and would Dr. Hughes and Dr. Bovaird, do you think, do so? Perhaps they may feel that this is the wisest thing that you can do in view of the approaching winter. I only write to make sure, however, that your judgment and theirs agree as to the wisdom of your going back at this time.

I hope you have had a good restful summer, and with kind regard, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated Sept. 12th.

Sept. 13th, 1910.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D.,

Forman Christian College,

Lahore, Punjab, India.

My dear Dr. Ewing,

It was with great apprehension and anxiety that we received the tidings of Mrs. Ewing's illness and yours in the Hills, and it has been with great relief and joy that we have received the letters of the last two mails, telling of your steady recovery. I trust that before this reaches you, you and Mrs. Ewing may both be walking well again, with no ill effects of the severe fevers through which you have passed. It must have been a hard ordeal for each of you and there must have been many round about who watched with anxious prayer.

I hope you have both taken a good rest after your illness and will not be undertaking heavy burdens prematurely.

It is good to know that Mrs. Coheen could be with you, and I trust the long journey was not too much for her and her little one.

Thank you very much for your kind letter of July 18th, which came shortly before I got back from Scotland, where I stayed over with my family a little time after the Conference. It was a fine Conference, as you will have heard, and I was so glad that Arthur could be there. We had some good times here before sailing and across on the same ship.

Dr. Newton is expecting to return to India in October or early November, probably the latter. I hope he is wise in this and that he may be able, on getting back, to limit his activity and undertake no more than it is wise for him to try to do. Perhaps the Mission, in its distribution of work and location of missionaries, ought especially to keep his condition in mind. I think you have been Chairman of this Committee and ought to have before you what the doctor says about Dr. Newton. I quote in confidence Dr. Hughes' letter of

August 17th. Dr. Gepner is the author in Bloomfield, N. J., where Dr. Newton was staying.

Several months ago I received a communication from you requesting me to call upon Rev. Dr. Newton and render such service to him as I found might be required.

I called upon Dr. Newton at once and made careful and thorough investigation as to his condition. Found him suffering from chronic Bright's disease complicated by diabetes and considered his condition very grave indeed, with prospects of rather early demise.

Dr. Newton's plans had been made to go to Pennsylvania, and I forwarded to a physician there, whom Dr. Newton gave me, copy of our blood and urine analysis. Upon returning to Washington with you, I found that I had lost, or at least, misplaced your letter, and had no address to which to write.

I was agreeably surprised yesterday to have Dr. Newton walk into my office, looking very much improved, and assure me that he was feeling much better. I am writing to you, to apologize for my somewhat neglect in answering your previous letter.

I can only say that I think Dr. Newton ought not to take up work in the very near future. His responsibilities must be or kept from him, and as very life, in a temperate or more climate such as he has been used to, should be lost; otherwise I would fear a relapse or an exacerbation of his trouble, and should not be surprised if they were fatal.

Of course, I trust these opinions will not be handed on to Dr. Newton, because their discouraging effect should not be added to his already physical burden.

I do thank you for your kind words of congratulation on the action of Edinburgh University. I can say truly, however, that my only satisfaction in the matter is that the University meant to recognize not individuals but the cause, and in that recognition of the cause I do rejoice. As to the title itself, I hope I can escape it and I shall be sincerely grateful to you if you will help to this end.

With warm regards to Mrs. Ewing and yourself, I am,

Ever affectionately yours,

Dictated Sept. 12th.

Sept. 13th, 1910.

The Rev. D. J. Fleming,

Forman Christian College,

[illegible], India.

My dear Mr. Fleming,

I received a few days ago a letter from Mr. Hicks, telling of the call which the Young People's Missionary Movement and The United Conference on Work for Young People in India were extending to you. When I read the letter I was filled with dismay and did not see, as I do not now, how you could possibly be spared for this work, or how the claims of this work can be made to overbalance the claims of the great work which you are now doing, and I have written to Mr. Hicks in this tenor and enclose herewith a copy of my letter.

Of course, if this is the will of God for you, then there is nothing else that should be done, and you ought to leave the college, no matter at what risk to the work there; but if it is not God's will, then I earnestly trust that this may be made clear, too.

Some of the general considerations in the matter did not appear to need to be put down in the letter to Mr. Hicks. I want only to emphasize the point that I do believe that there is danger, both at home and abroad, of our overexpanding our secondary activity, while the great primary work suffers in consequence. What we need is not so much the multiplication of our agencies for work among Christians as it is the reinforcement of the agencies we already have, which should aim at increasing the number of Christians and setting the Christians we have at work at the elementary Christian duties. At least, this is my general view of the matter. With the earnest prayer that you may be definitely guided in your answer, we shall anxiously await your decision.

Mr. Flemington.

Sept. 18th, 1911.

It gives us [illegible] that Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] are safely through their fever and well on the way back to recovery. It has been a very trying summer in the hills for them.

[illegible]

Sincerely Sept. 18th.

[illegible], 1911.

[illegible],

[illegible] Street,

[illegible],

[illegible],

[illegible] of September [illegible] Pole [illegible]. [illegible] problem [illegible], but which you [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] avoid wearing it, but I hope that one can avoid wearing it.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] information. Please let us know if we can be of any further help.

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated Sept. 22nd.

Sept. 30th, 1910.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Dr. Mary Riggs Noble is a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in India, entitled to such reduced rates as are allowed to regularly appointed missionaries.

Sept. 30th, 1910.

Dr. Mary Riggs Noble,

706 North Nevada Avenue,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

My dear Dr. Noble,

I enclose herewith a certificate which I trust may meet the necessities. I hope that you are very well and that you feel truly prepared to go back to your important work in India.

Looking forward to seeing you when you are here on your way, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Sept. 29th.

[illegible], 1[illegible].

Dr. [illegible],

[illegible], Va.

My Dear Doctor:

I am sorry not to have been able to answer more promptly your good letter of September 17th. We shall, of course, abide by the judgment of the physicians, and if they think that you ought not to stay over through the Winter, I think with you that you ought to be submissive to [illegible].

I am so glad that you have gained so much since coming, and I hope that you may gain still more before the date of sailing.

It will be a pleasure to hear from you regarding the work at Wuchow or to talk it over with you when you are here in your way back.

With warm regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

Oct. 19th, 1910.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D.,

Forman Christian College,

Lahore, Punjab, India.

My dear Dr. Ewing,

There are a score of things about which I should like to write to you, but I am alone in the offices now and have to go off to the Synod of New Jersey to-night and to the Synod of New York to-morrow, and there is only time to take up one point, namely, the question of the need of a new building at Woodstock. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have, of course, written strongly to the Board on the subject in support of the item of 60,000 Rupees for this purpose, placed last on the list of new property desired by the Mission under the Kennedy bequest. Mrs. Andrews has written also to Mrs. Kennedy, and I enclose a copy of a portion of her letter of July 5th to Mrs. Kennedy on the subject.

Mrs. Kennedy is not disposed, I think, to undertake this, but Mrs. Turner is strongly drawn to provide this building as a memorial to Mrs. Thorpe. A little while ago, on her way home to Philadelphia from New England, she came in to speak of her desire to give approximately $20,000. to build somewhere a memorial to Mrs. Thorpe. I showed her the list of properties asked for in India, which she said was the field she would prefer, and subsequently wrote to her, picking out five or six of the most needy and appealing items, but mentioning also, as she herself had singled it out as the one thing which she had thought she would most prefer to do, the new building asked for at Woodstock. I enclose a copy of her reply to my letter and of my reply to hers.

Will you kindly give me your judgment and advice? Do the Missions believe in Woodstock? Are they prepared to carry the school forward? Is the college department desirable? If Mr. and Mrs. Andrews fall out, have the Missions anyone else whom they can put in who will successfully manage the

October 19th, 1910.

institution? Will $20,000 complete the whole property, furnishing and all? Will such a building involve additional maintenance charges? Ought we to encourage Mrs. Turner to give this building? What advice should we give Mrs. Kennedy with regard to her attitude to the appeals from Mr. and Mrs. Andrews for a large endowment for a woman's college at Woodstock? These are a few of the questions which at once suggest themselves and which I wish you were here to talk over with us.

As I have promised Mrs. Turner, the question will have to be brought up soon, but there are often delays in such matters, and even if Mrs. Turner should decide favorably on Woodstock, she would still be holding her judgment in suspense in case any light should come from the field indicating that such a development was undesirable.

I am so glad that you and Mrs. Ewing have come through the summer, with its serious illness, with recovered health, and with warmest regards to you both, I am,

Ever affectionately yours,

Dictated Oct. 18th.

Enclosures.

October 22nd, 1910.

The Rev. C.W.Forman, M.D.,

Kasur, Punjab,

INDIA.

My Dear Dr. Forman:

Your good letter of August 18th came some days ago, and I am writing to ...und Hermon, as you requested, regarding the admission of Kenneth and Fred at the beginning of the May term in 1911. I don't know whether the School will be able to take them in then or not, but am sure that Mr. Butler, the Principal, will do everything that he can.

I have read, also, your letter of June 15th, which Dr. Fulton answered, and am very glad that it was possible to arrange matters as you desired.

I hope that Henry reached you safely and that his presence with you in India may prove to be just what he needed.

Last Tuesday night I spoke at the meeting of the Centennial Anniversary of the American Board, and I spent Wednesday also at the Anniversary, going on the pilgrimage to Andover, where a monument was unveiled on the spot where the first missionaries used to meet for prayer, on the edge of the woods, and to Bradford, where another monument was unveiled on the spot where the church stood in which the American Board was formed, and remaining to speak at two meetings in the evening. It was interesting to think that in old Mr. Rankin, the former Treasurer of our Board, who is still living, we have a single human life that spans the whole history of the American Board. On September 15th Dr. Alexander, Mr. VanNorden, Mr.McWilliams and Dr. White and I went out to call on Mr. Rankin on his one hundreth birthday. He was full of interest and vivacity, and as one remembered all that his life had covered, he was constrained to look out over the future with a boundless courage and hope. If the past century of missions has seen so much accomplished with such inade-

quate resources and such an insignificant beginning, what ought this new century to witness, if only we are true to the spiritual principles of the fathers ?

I appreciate very much your good [illegible] in [illegible] me with the Edinburgh title, but I wish very much that you would help me to escape from wearing it, Suc: decorations are all right to lock up in a safe, but I [illegible] care for them for daily use.

Everything is going forward very nicely in the Tabernacle. The contributions have come in very well thus far, although it will be necessary for the people to come in even better during the rest of the year if all the year's obligations are to be met.

I hope that you and Mrs. Forman are well, and with warm regards, I am

Your sincere friend,

Oct. 25th, 1910.

Miss M. J. R. MacDonald,

Belle Cote, Nova Scotia.

My dear Miss MacDonald,

On returning from Scotland this summer I saw your letter of July 22nd and Dr. Fulton's reply of July 29th, with reference to the extension of your furlough to December 1st, pending your decision as to the possibility of a return to the field. You know how deeply our hearts have sympathized with you in your great sorrow, and how keenly we appreciate the perplexity of the question of personal duty which has come upon you. I am only writing now to let you know that we often think of you, and are hoping and praying that the way may open for you to return again, without neglecting any home responsibility, to the work in India.

I trust that you and your mother are both very well, and with kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated Oct. 24th.

Oct. 24th, 1910.

Miss Jean K. James,

82 Chestnut St.,

Albany, N. Y.

My dear Miss James,

Your good note of October 19th is just received. I am very glad to learn that you have made such good progress, and trust that you may continue to gain without any setbacks.

I am glad, also, that you have found so good a doctor as Dr. Page, and that you have put yourself entirely under her direction. Her judgment will be quite acceptable. Perhaps it might be well for her, when she writes out her opinion, to have a copy of the regular medical certificate. She can express her judgment there as well as otherwise, and some of the questions will doubtless be helpful to her as indicating the points needing to be watched.

Very sincerely yours,

My dear Friends;

[illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] from the Executive Committee of my [illegible] [illegible] bring [illegible] Annual Meeting [illegible] that it will meet the expense of the delegate from [illegible] Conference [illegible] expense of the del[illegible] of delegates, [illegible] the [illegible]. I hope that the Conference may be [illegible] from [illegible] and Miss Holliday were to be [illegible] expense for Dr. Shedd's [illegible] a contribution he would make [illegible]

[illegible] board at the last meeting on the [illegible] should undertake foreign mind on-

ago, and it was then suggested to the representatives of the Presbytery that the wisest course would be for them to present the matter of the Dutch Reformed Board here, in view of the fact that most of the Presbyters in the Presbytery of Ceylon are Dutch Churches, and that the Dutch Reformed Mission in Southern India was much nearer to the field in Ceylon than any work of our Church. The Dutch Reformed Board gave a cordial consideration to the proposal of the Presbytery, as they were subsequently made to it, but felt unable to undertake the work proposed. The question came back, accordingly, as it had at the Presbytery, to our Board, and the following action, which it was believed would meet your entire approval, was taken:

The Board received with great interest, and gave careful consideration to a communication from the Presbytery of Ceylon, requesting the Board to undertake missionary work in the Island of Ceylon in cooperation with the Dutch and British Presbyterian Churches there, and with a view of enlisting the energies of these Churches in the work of the evangelization of Ceylon. It was voted to express to the Presbytery the Board's appreciation of the proposal and of the fraternal spirit of the communication, and to assure the Presbytery of the Board's deep sympathy with its aims, purposes and desires. At the same time, the Board did not feel that it could undertake the establishment of a new Mission, as it would have to do if it were to respond to the Presbytery's proposal, the needs in the existing Missions of the Board being already far greater, the Board's resources, and the first duty to serve as such, must be its paramount reading, in the view of the Board, with those Missions which it has already established.

I would report a change made by the Board in the provision of the Manual with regard to the travel of children to and from the field;

Paragraph 54 of the Manual was amended by substituting five for four, so that the number of stages trips for the child between home country and the foreign field for which the Board shall be responsible shall not exceed five.

The replies from the various Missions with regard to the needs for new property have almost all come in and the aggregate amount asked for property is about $2,500,000, and for endowment over $1,500,000, so that the Missions' requests would absorb almost twice the entire Kennedy Bequest, leaving nothing to be applied to the other purposes which the Board felt should be covered in the use of this great legacy. The idea of the Board, as I think I wrote, was that approximately $500,000. should be set aside to cover emergency Mission residences absolutely required, and also the needed enlargements and improvements of our study property

ment. It will be necessary, accordingly, to reduce the estimates from three
a half millions to a half million, which is no easy task. The preliminary
schedules are almost ready, and I have been rejoiced at the amount that it was pos-
sible to include for the Punjab and North India Missions in these preliminary
schedules. Of course, the whole matter is still in its early stages, and many
questions will have to be passed upon by the Board before the final report can be
made to the Missions, but it is evident that even if the full requirements of the
Missions cannot be met, a very practical help will be given. And the magnitude of
the Missions' requests will have this advantage, that we can state the whole matter
to the Church in such a way as will reassure us of any fear that Mr. Kennedy's re-
quest has met all the requisitions of the Missions, so that advance gifts from the
Churches will not be necessary.

You will have received copies of Dr. Brown's report on his visit to the
Far East, in which he tells of the various steps which have been taken by the China
Missions in the direction of a more efficient administration of the work in China.
I enclose, herewith, to each Station, a copy of the report of the Committee ap-
pointed by the eight China Missions to draw up a constitution for the central rep-
resentative Council, which amounts to an Executive Committee, for all the China
Missions, with a Chairman who will be freed from all other work in order that he may
give his entire time to the business of the Council and the general work of all the
Missions. The question is to come before the Board at its next meeting as to
whether more could not wisely be done in other fields to meet the needs, which are
as real in these fields as they are in China, and which the China Missions have
resolved to deal with in the way indicated. In case any action is taken by the
Board of interest to you, I will of course report it to you.

I am sorry to have to report that no new missionaries have been found who
could be sent out this Fall, though we are still looking for both men and women
who could join the Missions this Winter. The need for a man for the North India
Mission in order to make possible the reoccupation of Gwalior is substantially before

now, as are the many other urgent necessities of our Missions.

There are several matters relating to the separate Missions about which I venture to [illegible]

Mr. Day says that the Punjab property claims have not as yet been received, that is, the claims with in some [illegible], which were to be filled out and returned, referring to our property holdings. Doubtless the delay has been due to the amount of property held and the desire of the Mission to have an accurate report made, but I trust that the claims may come before the Board is requested to act on the requests for new property. As you will remember, the action of the Board mentioned that before it could consider calls for new property under the Lemuel Bequest, it must have the reports which it felt were indispensable regarding the property already held.

The last amount raised by Mr. Smith of Fatehgarh for the Industrial School [illegible] has been specially appropriated for the purpose.

In accordance with the request of the North India Mission, Mr. H.T.Avey of the Allahabad College has been appointed a member of the Mission, all financial responsibility to be continued to be borne by the College.

The following action was taken in response to the request of the Mission, through the Executive Committee, in behalf of Mrs. [illegible].

The continuance of the salary of Mrs. E.A.Enders of the North India Mission, [illegible] of Upper [illegible] last illness of Mr. [illegible] on her arrival in America, equivalent to three months' home allowance.

If Mrs. Enders needs more help than this the matter will be taken up with her here.

Before this letter reaches you, you will have welcomed Dr. Newton back. It was wonderful [illegible] I trust that he may [illegible] and may prox enjoy as good health as ever.

You will have heard [illegible] around the world of

Punjab and North India Missions - 2.

the Crown Prince of Germany. [illegible] have been very anxious that [illegible] other activities which are going on [illegible] touch the great concern of German Mission work [illegible] they are religious, accordingly, on the English, Mission [illegible] the original Lahore what the Christian Church as are doing. Among the [illegible] and we hope very much that you can arrange to have him visit the German Christian College. [illegible] he can also visit the Gulberg Church. [illegible] Government, and so his time [illegible] took the matter up at once with the nearest German General or Consul General, asking that a visit to the Mission College [illegible] stay in Lahore, it might be [illegible] service not only to the Crown Prince, but [illegible] are naturally anxious that their future Emperor should come back with a right understanding of the various forces which are at work in Asia.

There are many things of which I should like to write, but this entire month is almost [illegible] and the correspondence has [illegible] to go by the board; but I hope that there will be a little more free time later.

With warm regards to everyone, I am

Very affectionately yours,

Enclosure.

November 16th, 1910.

The Rev. D.J.Fleming,

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I want to thank you for the copies of the little pamphlets, "The Positive Life" and "The Educative Attitude Toward Life." I do rejoice in all that you are doing to bring Christ and His Gospel home to the minds and hearts of your students. There is a good deal that I should like to write about now on this subject, especially in the light of Conference IV. at Edinburgh, which I know you will be reading soon, but I have time to-day only to ask your help in a matter in which I am sure you will be glad to give assistance. I am preparing a text book for the use of the Women's United Mission Study next year on the subject of Comparative Religion. The fifth chapter is a symposium of the views of the strongest men in Asia who have come out from the non-Christian religions. I have some splendid material from the leading Christian men in Japan, and some splendid letters from China and Korea, and a remarkable statement [illegible] Mohammedan. But I have no statement from any man who has come out from Mohammedanism. Could you get such a statement from Siraj-ud-din, or is there any other stronger Christian man who has come over to Christianity from Islam? The questions which the other men have answered were the following:

1. - Are the non-Christian religions or faiths really "religions" or "faiths" in the same sense in which these words are applied to Christianity?

2. - What are the radical and essential differences between Christianity and the non-Christian religions?

3. - How should Christianity be presented to the non-Christian peoples?

4. - Should the emphasis be laid upon the points which Christianity has in common with the non-Christian religions, or should there be made merely the starting point in the effort to show what Christianity alone offers?

5. - Are the elements which Christianity has in common with other religions [illegible] fundamental differences or principles which make these points of contact [illegible] rather than real ? [illegible]

6. - What should be the proper attitude of Christianity preachers and teachers and of [illegible] in Asia to the [illegible] ?

7. - How far has Christianity as yet actually touched the [illegible] thought of any Asiatic land ? Mr. Meredith Townsend in "Asia and Europe" notes that Asia seems condemned by some fiat of arrest, that while capable of being moved by self generated ideas, she seems to be inaccessible to new forces from without. [illegible] that "[illegible] Asiatic [illegible] impalpable, but impassable wall." ("Asia and Europe," pp.36,37, [illegible]) Christianity cannot have, accordingly, to replace the [illegible] to penetrate the life of [illegible] world. What do you think of [illegible]

8. - Is there such a racial chasm between the East and the West, or is the common talk about such a chasm overstrained ? Are there [illegible] Orientals or Occidentals have among themselves.?

9. - Is the Christianity, that is the Church war of the West, [illegible] religion for man, or is it to be modified by contact with [illegible] religions ?

I do not need a long statement, and perhaps some of these questions Siraj-ud- din could answer briefly, while others he would wish to answer at greater length; but let him answer them briefly or at length, just as he will. Could you get him to do this immediately, so that I could have his answer back in [illegible] I may have to send off the manuscript to the publisher before then, but his replies could be [illegible] first proof. I hope this is not asking too much.

I trust that you and Mrs. Fleming are both well, and with warm regards,

I am

Yours sincere friend,

[illegible] 1910.

Miss Jean L. Jamey,

[illegible] Chestnut Street,

Albany, New York.

My dear Miss James:

Your good letter of November 18th was duly received, and I enclose, herewith, [illegible] copy of [illegible] correspondence with Dr. Page [illegible]. I do appreciate the careful and helpful way in which you have stated the problem which you have to solve, and I hope that you may be unerringly led in your decision. I do not think that there is anything more that needs to be done than simply to forward the medical certificate. But suppose that in it Dr. Page forbids your return until the Fall of 1911 and you take the view that you could with safety and wisdom return in January, how will the Board be able to decide? I trust that you and Dr. Page will be able to come to one mind, and I hope for your sake and the Mission's sake that it may be a mind in favor of [illegible] this Winter.

With kind regards, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Mr. [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dec. 21st, 1910.

Miss Jean E. James,

82 Chestnut St.,

Albany, N. Y.

My dear Miss James,

Your note of yesterday is just received, and I am glad that you are so glad at the prospect of returning. I do expect to be in New York the first week in January, although it is a week when there will be a number of meetings of one kind or another, but I hope to be in my office most of the time and trust that if you are down then you will be sure to stop in.

With warm regards and best wishes for a happy Christmas, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Dec. 30th, 1910.

The Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, D.D.,

Hoshyarpur, India.

My dear Dr. Chatterjee,

Your good letter of September 6th from Ram's Gate, England, and your later letters of Nov. 2nd and 1[illegible] from Hoshyarpur, and the excellent photographs which you had taken in Kashmir have all been duly received, and I do thank you for each of these and especially for the photograph, which I greatly prize. It is good to know that you and Mrs. Chatterjee got back to Hoshyarpur safely and in good health, and I trust that the visit to Great Britain was a helpful rest after the long years of work, and that even although you must count on diminishing your activities somewhat as the years slip by, you may still be given strength for many long years of such useful life and service as have filled the honored years of the past.

I was very much interested in the letter which you sent, typical of so many communications from real or professed inquirers. I should like very much to have seen your reply to this young men. It must be difficult often to know just how to deal with men, where, in spite of all that is evidently spurious, there may be a germ of real questioning. I presume the only wise and safe course to pursue is to credit every inquirer with the best motives and to deal with him in the boldest and highest hopes.

We have been very busy the last weeks reviewing the requests which the Missions have sent in for aid from the bequest of Mr. Kennedy. The Board has not yet received the bequest, but it has been expecting to do so about the time of the new year. How much it will amount to is still uncertain, depending upon the deductions which will have to be made from the estate in view of the heavy transfer taxes which have been imposed by some of the western states upon that portion of the estate consisting of investments in properties lying within the

bounds of these states. The Board has deferred determining its full policy regarding the use of the bequest until it is actually paid or until the amount is definitely known. Meanwhile, however, it is decided to set aside somewhere between one-third or one-fourth of the amount, in order to meet the more urgent needs for better property equipment. The amount thus set aside, however, is only between a fourth and a fifth of the amount asked for by the Missions for new property alone, not to speak of what is necessary for the expansion of the evangelistic work and the more adequate maintenance of all forms of missionary activity. In whatever way the money is spent, however, it will mean, I hope, a genuine advance, although, after all, one sees more and more clearly that the problem is not soluble by money; that no matter how much money we may have, we may still lack the only forces that will accomplish the task, and that these forces are available and can accomplish the task even though our financial resources may be very inadequate.

I found a little while ago in a book of quotations a little set of rules of Dr. Pusey which interested me very much and which I wrote down in a pocket memorandum book, to carry along with some principles of the late Archbishop Benson. If you haven't seen these or I have not quoted them before, I think you will be interested in them. Archbishop Benson's principles were:-

Not to call attention to crowded work or petty fatigues or trivial experiences.

To heal wounds which in times past my cruel and careless hands have made.

To seek no favor, no compassion. To deserve, not ask for tenderness.

Not to feel any uneasiness when my advice or opinion is not asked, or is set aside.

The following were Dr. Pusey's rules:-

1. Allow thyself to complain of nothing, not even of the weather.

2. Never gesture thyself to thyself under any [illegible] in which thou art not.

3. Never compare thine own lot with that of another.

Dr. Chatterjee, [illegible]. Dec. [illegible], [illegible].

4. Never [illegible] myself to dwell on the old [illegible] or have had been or were [illegible] than it was or is. God [illegible] loves them better and [illegible] than they deserve.

5. Never [illegible] on the morrow. Remember [illegible] God's, not mine. The [illegible] part of a person often is to look forward to it. "The Lord will provide."

Rules and principles like these don't fully amount to very much, I suppose, except [illegible] the inner life is already [illegible], but [illegible] it is, they [illegible] think that [illegible] little [illegible] these [illegible] of [illegible] challenge it to more careful scrutiny of life's doings and non-doings, out of which the habit of our spiritual character is being formed.

It was a very great pleasure to see you and Mrs. Chatterjee in Edinburgh. I only wish that we might look forward to seeing you again in our own land.

With warm regards to you both and best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

Dec. 30, 1910.

The Rev. W. J. Clark,

Lahore, Punjab, India.

My dear Clark,

We have just sent you a cablegram, approving of Mr. Borup's furlough, in accordance with your request that we should not wait to send you word by letter. I have just written a long letter to the Mission, in which I have confirmed this word, and also have referred to various other matters in the Minutes of the Mission Meeting, which thanks to Dr. Lucas' promptitude, came very quickly to hand.

I suppose we shall hear from you with regard to the bit of land which is to be transferred somewhere to the Z. B. M. and that we shall also hear fully from you and the President regarding the proposed transfer of Sabathu. Dr. Carleton has improved somewhat, but is still far from well, and I don't know what the future may bring forth.

I have said as much as it is possible as yet to say with regard to the Kennedy Bequest in the Mission letter. I thank you and Mr. Jones heartily for the good shape in which you sent everything on. I don't know how much force there is, however, in the consideration which you present in behalf of a preferential claim of the Punjab Mission. I think it would be true of all the Missions that practically nothing is left appropriated for property [illegible] appropriations of the Board. Everything of this sort has had to be provided by special object gifts. It is extraordinary how much has been provided in this way. Indeed, I presume we are much better off now, both in the matter of the maintenance of the regular work and also in the provision of new property, than we should have been if we had tried to provide the property within the regular appropriations each year and have relaxed in this way the pressure under which we have all been to get the money required by property needs through special effort, from individual donors for the most part.

Mr. Clark,

Dec. 7th, [illegible].

[illegible] it by finding in one of my files a letter from Mr. W. S. Wells, of Troy, N. Y., written shortly after Mrs. Stebbins' death, in which he says:

> I notice that she left 7000 (~~$~~2268) Rupee in the bank in trust for the Girls' School at Saharanpur and Dehra, [illegible] girls [illegible] Ruth and Hera.
>
> Well, let us hope all this money will be available for the support of the girls and will it be sufficient for their needs.

I hope that you and Mrs. Clark and the children are all well, and am glad that we can look forward to seeing you when you come on furlough in 1912.

I found a little while ago in a book of quotations a little set of rules of Dr. Pusey which interested me very much and which I wrote down in a pocket memorandum book, to carry along with some principles of the late Archbishop Benson. If you haven't seen these or I have not quoted them before, I think you will be interested in them. Archbishop Benson's principles were:-

Not to call attention to crowded work or petty fatigues or trivial experiences.

To heal wounds which in times past my cruel and careless hands have made.

To seek no favor, no compassion. To deserve, not ask for tenderness.

Not to feel any uneasiness when my advice or opinion is not asked, or is set aside.

The following were Dr. Pusey's rules:-

1. Allow thyself to complain of nothing, not even of the weather.

2. Never picture thyself to thyself under any circumstances in which thou art not.

3. Never compare thine own lot with that of another.

4. Never allow thyself to dwell on the wish that this or that had been or were otherwise than it was or is. God Almighty loves thee better and more wisely than thou dost thyself.

5. Never dwell on the morrow. Remember that it is God's, not thine. The heaviest [illegible]

Rules like [illegible] I [illegible],

Mr. Clark J. B. Dec. 30th, [illegible].

[illegible] the inner life is already deeply stirring, but where it is, [illegible] I [illegible] such little hints as these make it aware of its [illegible] [illegible] more careful searching of life's [illegible] inner and [illegible], and of which the [illegible] of our spiritual character is being formed.

Please give my kindest regards to Mrs. Clark, and with best wishes for you and through the New Year, I am,

Very cordially yours,

December 30th, 1910.

To the Punjab Mission,

My dear Friends:

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Mission, forwarded in typewritten form very promptly by Mr. Lucas, have been received. It was very satisfactory to get the Minutes so early, - exactly one month after the adjournment of the Mission Meeting, and they were laid before the Board at the next meeting after their receipt, although there were not very many items in them calling for action on the part of the Board. I trust that the meeting was a good one, and that the work of the new Mission year has begun with fulness of promise and blessing.

The proposal of the Mission with reference to the method of gathering and sending in its statistics is entirely satisfactory. The only concern of the Board is to be able to make statistical reports to the Church which will be of as late date and as great reliability as possible.

The North India Mission had already taken action adverse to participation in the work of Isabella Thoburn College, and the following is the minute of the Board adopted after hearing the action of the North India Mission;

The Board accepted as conclusive, for the present, the reply of the North India Mission that it is inexpedient for the Mission to join in the control and management of the Isabella Thoburn College, the Methodist Institution for the higher education of women, at Lucknow.

The action of the Mission in approving the proposal of the West Persia Mission regarding a new magazine has been noted. The actions of the various Missions on the subject will be laid before the Board when they are all in. There are some at home who feel strongly the desirability of such a magazine. There are others who think that an interdenominational or international magazine is likely to be established soon which will deal more adequately with broad questions of Mission policy than a denominational magazine could do, and that the difficulty of satisfactory editorship, the heavy expense of publication, - which would be likely far

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to exceed the receipts from subscriptions and advertising - the opposition of home missionary interests, and up to this time the flat prohibition of the General Assembly, are all heavy hindrances in the way. There are not wanting those, however, in the officers and members of the Board, who believe in the desirability of having such a magazine in the face of all these difficulties, provided, of course, that the last one, - which in itself is conclusive - could be overcome by a changed attitude on the part of the Assembly.

We have noted the report of the Property Committee with reference to the delay on the signing of the contracts for the building of the Ambala City Middle School for Girls, and that the full amount needed is not yet available. I hope you will keep us fully informed as to the conditions regarding the School. How much will be required over the 24,000 Rs. now in hand, and are the maintenance expenses in sight, within the limits of the Mission's prospective resources for the support of its work ?

It will be good to get the letter which Miss Sherry and Mr. McCuskey were appointed to write regarding the need for more missionaries, and I can assure you of my own hearty sympathy and support in pressing the matter on the Board and to the extent of the Board's approval upon the Church. Just at present it seems probable that the supply of missionaries will be short of the number whom the Board would be willing to send.

The proposal of the Mission that the embarrassment from so many furloughs falling due in 1918 should be met in part by the return of Mr. and Mrs. Boray in 1911, the condition of Mrs. Boray's health also making this desirable, has been approved by the Board.

The proposal regarding Mr. Tracy's furlough was not entirely clear to the Council. It may not have been understood, but it seemed to the Council to involve the assumption that in the case of the India Missions the furlough is eighteen months, irrespective of the climatic conditions governing the time of leaving and returning to the field, which alone occasioned the exceptional provision

as to length of furlough in the case of the India Missions. As I have written before, the Board has always taken the view that there is no reason why the India furloughs should be longer than the regular twelve months except that the climatic conditions render it impossible to work furloughs in on this basis. If missionaries leave India after a full term of service in the Spring, they cannot wisely return until the Fall of the ensuing year. Therefore the Board authorized the longer furlough. But in doing so it did not mean to accept the view that the India Missions were entitled to sixteen months furlough, to be divided up, if desired, into six months furlough on the field and a twelve months furlough at home. It may be, of course, that there are some special circumstances in Mr. Tracy's case that led the Mission to suggest special action, and if so, these I am sure will be cordially considered by the Board.

The Board will await with much interest the Report of the Boys' School Committee regarding the substitution of Christian for non-Christian teachers, which is to come in the appendix to the printed Minutes. Meanwhile, I think you will be interested in the following action taken by the Board with regard to the North India Mission's reply to my long letter of last Spring on the subject:

The Secretary in charge laid before the Board the reply of the North India Mission to the letter sent to the Mission in behalf of the India Committee and the Council with regard to the substitution of Christian for non-Christian teachers in all the schools of the Mission. The reply of the Mission expressed accord with the principles and policy set forth in the letter from the Board, and asked that in order to carry out this policy the Board would grant at once six scholarships of 150 Rupees each, to be used in the education of Christian teachers in the Allahabad Christian College and in the Government Normal School under regulations that would secure the services of such trained Christian teachers in the Schools of the Mission. The Mission asked further that the Board should agree to the following propositions;

(a) That additional expenditure required to meet salaries and retiring allowances of Christian teachers be provided without encroachment on the other work of the Mission.

(b) That funds are made available for lands and houses required to provide residences for Christian teachers as close as possible to the schools, so that a powerful Christian influence may pervade these institutions.

(c) That a sum suitable be beset aside sufficient to provide proper "pensions" for non-Christian teachers who have been in our schools for fifteen years and upwards and who shall be displaced by Christian teachers.

(d) That funds be provided for normal training schools or for stipends in existing Training school until such time as Normal Schools shall begin to provide teachers for our schools.

It was voted to approve of these various proposals of the Mission, with

[illegible] that the sums referred to are to be reasonable retiring allowances and are not to be pensions, and with the further understanding that the Board could make additional appropriations to the North India Mission this year, but will increase, as far as it should prove necessary and possible, the regular appropriation to the Mission for similar years, with the understanding that the expenditure will rank as a first charge against such increases, the expenditures necessary to maintain the whole teaching staff, to provide suitable leadership for the native Christian communities, and for advanced evangelistic work.

I replied as follows to the North India Mission in connect on this action:

I think this matter is self-explanatory, but there are several things which I could, in addition to the information of the Mission. I wish you could have been present at the meeting, and at a subsequent meeting of the India Committee. I did my best to explain the situation and to show the difficulties of the problem with which you are dealing, and at the same time to do justice to my sympathy with the most practical and unequivocal position taken by the Board with reference to the maintenance of Christian among the whole staff of our Mission Schools. Dr. Ewing knows the strong feeling has been on this subject, because he was here last, but I am sure you realize that it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure the kind of men and women you need for the establishment of any more educational work that is not adequately supported by trustworthy Christian teachers. I am sure that you can count on the Board's doing all it can to help to work out this problem, but the opinion of the Board's meeting was that it would not be right to act with partiality as expressed in the Board meeting that it would not be right to act with partiality in favor of those Missions which had a large number of non-Christian teachers, by giving them a disproportionate share of any funds the Board might have at its disposal from a disproportionate share of any funds the Board might have at its disposal, at the expense of other Missions which had organized their educational work upon a sound basis. Our earnest hope is, as you know, that the Remedy for a sound Christian staff. Our earnest hope is, as you know, that the Remedy for a sound Christian staff. Our earnest hope is, as you know, that the Remedy lies in the request this action makes it possible to add to the regular appropriation for all the Missions a sum sufficient to enable them to meet the increased expense of enlarged and more efficient work, and especially to see that the whole body of native agents employed shall be governed by the missionary aim and spirit.

The Board has held expressed to the same point in the resolution which it adopted with regard to the relationship of the Allahabad College to the Mission and the Board, as follows:

The Secretary is charged with a statement regarding the growth and status of the Lucknow Christian College, reporting the Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the Board of the College, and it was voted that while expressed as anything of the Board of the College, and it was voted that while expressed as anything of the Board of the College, and it was voted that while expressed as anything

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I might refer at this point, in anticipation of fuller statements which will in due time be sent to you, to the Board's consideration of the use to be made of the Kennedy Bequest. As you know, the whole question was taken up in a preliminary way last Spring, pending the receipt of the replies from the Missions to the Board's request for specific information as to their property needs. At the first meeting this month, the matter was presented again, a full statement having been sent in advance of the Board Meeting to all the members of the Board. The following is the record of what was done at that meeting:

The Council laid before the Board the results of its further study of the Missions' replies to the Board's enquiry as to their property necessities in connection with the use of the Kennedy Bequest, and presented a plan for the administration of the Bequest modifying, in some particular, the proposals tentatively approved by the Board on May 15th, 1910, the modified proposals of the Council having been already submitted in advance in written form to all the members of the Board. The Council presented in a summary statement the leading features of its proposals and the principles on which they were based. After discussion it was voted to defer action until the meeting of the Board on December 19th, and the various Field Committees were instructed in connection with the Council to consider in the interval the detailed recommendation of appropriations for property in the various Missions, and report their findings to the Board.

At the next meeting of the Board the matter was again considered, and the following action was taken:

The Board took up for further consideration the plans for the use of the Kennedy Bequest submitted to the Board at the last meeting, and the Council reported that in accordance with the action of the Board at that meeting, the various Field Committees had considered in detail the recommendations made by the Council with regard to expenditures to be made from the Bequest for property; and the Council laid before the Board the itemized list of property needs to be cared for under the Bequest, as revised and approved by the Field Committees. The Council presented, also, a classified list of these items showing the amounts allotted to land, residences, repairs, boys' and girls' schools, hospitals, chapels, and miscellaneous objects. After full consideration it was voted:

1. - That the list of property needs submitted be approved, with the understanding (a) that if the total amount of the bequest should fall below two and a quarter million dollars, the appropriation for property, of approximately eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000.) would be reduced proportionately; and (b) that the items for repairs and also similar items in the column of miscellaneous objects, should be charged not against the Kennedy Bequest, but against the budget of the Board for the fiscal year 1911-1912, with the proviso that if the budget for the new year should not be sufficient to provide for these items, and also for the necessities of the educational and evangelistic work, such proportion of the expenses for such work as should be displaced by the charge for repairs, should be charged against the Kennedy Bequest.

2. - That the Council be instructed at once to inform the China Missions of the amount set aside for the purchase of land in China, and that these Missions be authorized, if they think it wise, to make such purchases at the Chinese New

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Year, or at such other time as might be found advantageous.

It was further voted that the consideration of the proposals of the Council for the use of that portion of the Kennedy Bequest not applied to property, be deferred for consideration by the Board at its meeting on January 23rd.

I think the executors are still awaiting the outcome of some of the litigation in the West with reference to the inheritance taxes, but it is hoped that the Board will either have received the Bequest or will know pretty definitely the amount of it before its meeting on January 23rd. Of course, as you see, the amounts that will be available for the two missions for the new property will be far less than they have asked. The Missions will be advised, accordingly, as they will, of course, desire to do, to reconsider carefully the items which will come back to them as approved by the Board and provided for by an appropriation from the Bequest. Each Mission will doubtless wish to propose some different expenditure of the amount available in view of the fact that it will be so much less than the estimates sent in. On the schedules as they stand at present, subject of course to transfers and reductions before they are finally sent out, the amount allotted to the Punjab Mission is $56, 865. In view of the possibility of changes, it would perhaps be premature to report the items which have been included. They will come out in due time. I only say that it was impossible to get the items for school buildings approved by the India Committee except on the condition that in the case of the new schools all the teachers should be Christians, and that in the case of the old school money would be available only where three-fourths of the staff are Christian teachers and with the understanding that persistent effort will be made to make the whole staff Christian. Even on this basis there was a long discussion, some contending that there should be no opening of new schools in our India Missions until all the schools that we have are staffed with Christian teachers and are not only wholly objected to the missionary aim, but so equipped as to make the hope of attaining that aim reasonable.

You will see, accordingly, with what interest the Board will await the report of the Mission's Committee on this whole subject.

The action of the Mission on the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Woodstock School have been noted with interest. In this connection, I wish

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to make a report and to ask the judgment of the Mission. Last Fall, on her return from New England where she had been spending the Summer, Mrs. Turner of the Philadelphia Women's Board occupied for a conference on various subjects, as she is wont to do, and proposed among others her desire to erect a memorial to Mrs. Thorpe somehow on the Mission Field. In view of Mrs. Thorpe's special interest in India and in Woodstock, Mrs. Turner was favorably inclined to bring something forward, but wished to have before her a list of objects connected with the Indian Missions from which to choose. Some time later, as was recalled, a succinct statement of the possibility and need of such a memorial at Woodstock, and also the other needs of the Missions which they felt to be important and which might be suitable for such a memorial purpose. I prepared such a list for Mrs. Turner, endeavoring in doing so to represent what I judged would be mind of the Missions as to the relative importance of the various needs. Mrs. Turner replied, however, that after having considered all these needs, she was disposed to give the $20,000. for the College Buildings at Woodstock, recognizing that this had first been on the list of properties asked for by the Mission, and recognizing, also, that it was on the list and so had the Mission's approval. Before she could do anything further, Mrs. Turner fell seriously ill and ever since has been under the constant care of doctors and nurses. There has been, as you will know, much prayer for her from many who love and admire her, but while the last word is forever, it is uncertain when Mrs. Turner will be able to give any further thought to the matter. Meanwhile, as she desired in proposing the matter, I write to make certain enquiries of the Mission:

1. - Are the Missions prepared to carry the work forward in the belief that the expansion of the work at Woodstock is necessary, and with the purpose of adequately maintaining and developing it ?

2. - If anything should happen to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, does the Mission have workers who could succeed them and administer as successfully and efficiently the work at Woodstock ?

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3. - The Mission has formally approved the $20,000. for the College building by putting it in its list of requests to the Board, and it has also formally approved of the opening of College classes. What will be involved in the way of future expense in the full development of the College department at Woodstock, and could Mrs. Turner and the Board count upon the Mission's firm conviction that the work should be developed and its readiness to provide for its development ?

4. - Special appeals have been made for a million dollars for the establishment and endowment of Woodstock as a collegiate institution. Those to whom these appeals have been made have not responded to them, but have asked our Council as to whether they should do so. Are these appeals approved by the Mission ? Of course, I know that the Mission would believe that if such an amount of money were available to be spent in ways that would accomplish most, it would not assign it all to such a purpose, but if, as I do not think is likely, such a sum or a similar sum were available only for such a purpose, would the Mission then heartily endorse the matter ? To speak plainly, I doubt whether any such special endowment will be available, but in view of the questions asked and the possibility of their recurrence we ought to be able to represent justly the mind of the Mission.

Our hearts went out to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Mitchell and all their associates and to the Board of Directors and the Mission in the terrible anxieties and sorrows of the past Summer. The strain must have been almost beyond endurance. Looking back now, we can see how wonderful the deliverance was, and rejoice that the School was saved from further loss.

The unsatisfactoriness of referring such great problems as these in the interim between Mission Meetings to the whole body of the Mission, or to Committees inadequately empowered by the Mission, raises again the important question which, as the Minutes indicate, the Mission had before it in the communication from the Western India Mission. The same subject was before the North India Mission, and the Mission took the following action:

In reference to the question of the Union of the Missions of our Board in India under a joint council, with a chairman set free for a part or the whole of his time, in our judgment it would not be advisable to unite the three Missions, because of the great distance separating the Missions in North India from the Western India Mission, to say nothing of the differences in languages and problems in these Missions, and that in explanation of our position we send to the Board a copy of the letter already written by Dr. Lucas to Mr. Wilson, which expresses our mind in the matter;

The letter of Dr. Lucas to Mr. Wilson was as follows;

Your letter in re an Executive Committee for the three Presbyterian Missions in India under our Board came while I was in the Hills and was put away to answer - so carefully indeed that several hours cannot find it.

In general I may say that the appointment of an Executive Committee by our Mission 7 years ago has worked so satisfactorily that I do not think a single vote would be had for its abolition. Formerly we sent circulars to the President who tried to hurry their circulation, but in vain. Usually some one made an amendment or asked for a re-circulation before a final decision was made, or in some way the question of the circular was rarely quietly and satisfactorily settled. Now all our circulars go to our Executive Committee of three members, and to them is given nearly every power exercised by the Mission when in session. This year we have had a great deal of business which the Executive Committee has handled ably, and I think just as the Mission would have voted had the question been before them. We have also a Property Committee with certain powers, and when this Committee and the Executive Committee agree as to certain actions to be taken, the action can be taken at once without further reference to the Mission. For example, the Executive and Property Committees met in Cawnpore and concluded the purchase of a property valued at Rs. 40,000, arranging for the exchange, or sale, if necessary of a piece of property held by us there. That action could not have been taken by us under the old system without a called meeting of the Mission, involving endless delay and expense. As to the appointment of what may be called a Field Secretary, or chairman of an Executive Committee of the three Missions, I doubt the wisdom of this because of the great distance which divides your Mission from the Missions in North India, to say nothing of the different problems which face each Mission. The man well acquainted with our problems might not be able to help you in solving yours, and vice versa. Of course, everything will depend on the kind of secretary appointed. He might be a helpful link between us and the Board and home churches, bringing us nearer together, and, on the other hand, he might by force of circumstances become merely the financial agent of the Board in the field. The girls which would make him a splendid secretary to look after the financial side of our problems, great and small, as well as to see that every station and every [illegible] [illegible] and estimates, etc., might not be accompanied with gifts of wisdom and tact and courage and spiritual discernment of men and times. I think Dr. [illegible] has made a very strong case in favour of a Field Secretary in China. If the right kind of a man could be persuaded to give up his our special work in order to scatter himself all over the Missions, and if he were guided and controlled by an Executive Committee elected by the Missions, I think he would be helpful here and there, now and then. Whether there are enough of the "here and there" and "now and then" to keep him beautifully busy, is another question - a question to be settled by the Board. My impression is that if the duties of his office had the time designed him. My impression is that it would be difficult to persuade the Board, also, gentle, strong man needed to fill the office [illegible] While, it would be difficult to persuade such a man to give up his work; and it might be very busy to [illegible] [illegible] of the time for a year and [illegible] that [illegible] young man to undertake the office. You will gather from that I have not [illegible] [illegible] for the three Missions to unite under a joint Executive Committee, much as I would desire closer fellowship with you brethren of the [illegible] Mission. I do not see how an Executive Committee can annihilate the great [illegible] Mission.

distance which separates us/ Our Mission Meets at Fatehpur, October 10th, and we will probably be in session until the 25th or 26th. I am sure our Mission will consider sympathetically any action of your Mission.

I venture to quote what I wrote to the North India Mission on the subject;

I have already written to the Mission on the subject of the China Council and the suggestion which it contains for the work in India. The action of the Mission and the copy of Dr. Lucas' letter to Mr. Wilson indicated that the Mission feels that the time is not opportunte and that the conditions do not call for such a scheme in India. The reasons given for this view would apply, would they not, however, with yet greater force in China ? The action speaks of the great distance separating the Missions and of the differences in languages and problems. These distances and differences are far greater in China, and yet I think the China Missions are convinced, as one of the ablest missionaries there writes in a letter just received to-day, that "the formation of the Council marks a distinct step forward in the work of our Board in China"; and he adds that he confidently looks for large results in consequence. After I wrote you last, and before the minutes of the Mission Meeting were received, the Board had before it, at its meeting on November 21st, the whole subject of the wisest field administration of the work, and adopted the following minute;

"Further consideration was given to the recommendation of Secretary A.J.Brown regarding 'Field Supervision of Mission Work' on pages 147-161 of his 'Report on a Second Visit to China, Japan and Korea.' The Board approved the general plan of increasing the efficiency of field organization through duly authorized Executive Committees with Chairmen who give their whole time to their duties, two or more Missions being grouped in a federative relationship where they occupy the same country, in some such way as already effected by the eight Missions in China. The Executive Council was instructed to correspond with the Missions on the subject and to cooperate with them in working out for each Mission or group of Missions such details or modifications of the general plan as may in the judgment of the Missions adapt it to the needs of particular fields.

It is not the desire of the Board that Field Councils, Executive Committees and their Chairmen shall have any more power than the Missions concerned may deem it expedient to confer upon them. Chairmen are simply members of the Mission set apart for a term of years to serve the common interest and attend to those aspects of the common work which are now inadequately cared for because no one is free to do them.

The Board would also remind the Missions that its object in suggesting a better field organization is not only to promote efficiency in the conduct of the work, but to give the Missions larger discretion in managing some details of their work which are now referred to New York. It will be easier, too, for the Board to serve the real wishes of the Mission, since such a field organization as is proposed will beable to collect and express the consensus of missionary opinion more directly and effectively than present methods render practicable, thus increasing the weight of missionary opinion with the Board. The principle involved is essentially Presbyterian, namely, the discharge of responsibility by duly elected, and responsible representatives.

The Board recognizes, however, that while the principle is an old and well established one in our Mission work and correspondence, as shown by the facts referred to in Secretary Brown's Report, nevertheless the eight Missions in China are the only ones which have had thus far the opportunity to act upon the details of the definite proposals now under consideration. The unanimous adoption of these proposals by them encourages the Board to believe that the plan may find favor in other Missions, with due recognition of the variations in detail which

local conditions may necessitate. The Executive Council was therefore instructed to submit the plans herein indicated to the various Missions, and to report in due time the judgment which they may express."

Even if the opinion of the Punjab and the North India Missions should be that any general scheme of field administration which should include the Western India Mission would be impracticable at present, would it not be well for the Punjab Mission and North India Mission to consider the matter of some closer and more efficient co-ordination of their work ? The difficulties mentioned in the Mission minute would not apply to this problem. There is room, is there not, for both some measure of economy and a large measure of increased efficiency in a careful study of all the work of the North India and Punjab Mission together with a view to building it into the wisest and most harmonious co-ordination ? Immense progress has been made in each of the Missions in recent years. Is there not room for yet further progress along the lines indicated in the action of the Board and of the China Missions ?

I am glad that the Punjab Mission did not negative the proposal of the Western India Mission but has appointed a Committee to consider the whole matter and report at the next Annual Meeting. I trust that this Committee will take into careful and sympathetic consideration the suggestions of the Board in the Minute cited in the above quotation from my letter to the North India Mission.

Since writing that letter we have heard from Brazil of the desire on the part of the missionaries there to have some kind of a central committee to unify and study the increased efficiency of the work in Brazil. The difficulties in that field in the way of setting up such a Committee are vastly greater than the difficulties in India, but the need of some organization which will unify the work, which will simplify its administration, and which will give a continuity and power to it which our ultra-individualism has failed to give, presses so upon the missionaries that they felt something must be done, and the ideal of a small representative Field Council seems to them to be the best solution.

I presume that the president or treasurer of the Mission will be writing with reference to the proposal "to transfer to the Z.B.M.Mission about one-eighth of an acre lying between the old road and the present Pakka Road," and that you will indicate to just what station the transfer is to be made.

The reference to the Mission House at Ferozepur which the Church Session proposed should be rented for five years, suggests, does it not, the desirability of carefully considering the use to be made of all our present Mission residences

before building the new residences which will be authorized under the Kennedy Bequest.

Pending the receipt of the letters from the president and treasurer with regard to the transfer of Sabathu, no action has been taken by the Board.

The need for the school building for Christian girls in Jagraon has been constantly in mind here, and the 18,000.Rs. asked for for this purpose is included in the preliminary schedule of appropriations to be made under the Kennedy Bequest.

Dr. E.P.Newton has written regarding the desirability of purchasing some land adjoining the present property at Khanna. This need was presented to the Board at its last meeting and the following action was taken;

The Punjab Mission, in reply to their request for an appropriation of [illegible] Rs. for land at Khanna was advised to consider this need in connection with the wisest distribution among the various needs of the Mission, of the amount that will be provided for new property in the Punjab Mission from the Kennedy Bequest.

You will be glad to know that Miss James hopes to return to India this Winter. The doctor thinks it would be better for her to remain until Fall, but is willing to allow her to go back this Winter in view of the fact that she is to go to such a healthful station as Dehra, and on condition that she does not undertake to do too much at the outset.

Note has been made of the request for two more medical missionaries - one man and one woman. For what stations are they needed ? The demand for medical missionaries simply to fill vacancies this year is far in excess of the supply. Four men are needed in Korea, four in Africa, two in Persia, and a number of women are wanted. Thus far I think only two or three medical missionaries in all have been appointed.

Dr. Thackwell writes in a most touching letter of his desire to withdraw from the Mission work and to return to America. His letter greatly moved the Board when it was read to it at its last meeting, and the following action was taken;

A letter was presented from the Rev. R. Thackwell, D.D., of the Punjab Mission, in which Dr. Thackwell expressed his desire, after fifty-four years of

[illegible] in India, to retire to spend his remaining years with his children in America. It was voted regretfully to accept Dr. Thackwell's resignation, to take effect upon his return to America, the question of retiring allowance to be arranged later on the most generous terms possible under the Board's rules. In taking this action, the Board desires to place on record its esteem and affection for Dr. Thackwell and its gratitude to God for his long years of faithful and devoted service.

I hope that Dr. Newton and Mr. Velte have reached the field safely and in good health. Dr. Newton was wonderfully improved by his stay here, and I trust may continue to gain now that he is back in India. I hope that the new missionaries are finding neither the climate nor the language a discouragement.

I hope that all the members of the Mission are well, and with warm regard to all, I am

Your sincere friend,

Note - In connection with the minute of the Board regarding the North India Mission's action adverse to union in the College at Lucknow, I meant to quote what I wrote on the subject to North India;

When this matter was presented to the Board, Mr. Severance spoke [illegible] in deprecation of any rejection of union effort in educational work, and [illegible] no explanations from the Mission and could only give the Board our surmise as to the reason for the Mission's action. I think it was nothing but the words "[illegible] present" that led the Board to accept the Mission's view without delaying for further information. What are the grounds for the Mission's action ? I [illegible] that it might be the fact that we had in Moodstock the beginnings of a College of our own, and that Lucknow lay somewhat out of the field of our Mission. Any [illegible] of the operation of cooperative effort would not have been a [illegible] argument with the Board. Perhaps the Mission seems embarrassments in the [illegible] of administrative problems, or felt the proposal to be impracticable on [illegible] grounds.

January 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. H.C.Velte,

Sahananpur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Velte:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission. Will you kindly see that it goes the rounds of the station ? There is so much in the letter that I hesitate to burden you with anything more, but I did not want the letter to go off without acknowledging and thanking you for your good note of December 6th, written on the "Oceanic." I think there will be no objection whatever to the continuance of the effort toward securing an endowment for scholarships in the Theological Seminary. I hope that you and others may be able to accomplish something in this direction, and you can count on my heartiest cooperation.

I thoroughly agree with you in your urgent appeal for men for the district work, and trust that some may be found. I have been hoping that the time would come when we could perhaps get a half-dozen young men of the first quality who could be sent out the same year, so as to pour in in this way a tidal wave of new life. The Mission is quite able to take care of the impulsiveness and spirit of innovation which such a group would bring. The North India Mission is already beginning to feel the thrill of a new life that has been added to it, and I hope that it may be possible to secure the needed additional reinforcements for the Punjab

It was so good to see something of you here before you got back, and it is a delight to feel the sense of fellowship and affectionate friendship between us.

With heartiest good wishes, and trusting that God may keep and bless your loved ones all the days, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

January 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. A.P.Kelso, D.D.,

Dehra Dun, Punjab,

INDIA.

My dear Dr. Kelso:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of the Mission letter for the Dehra Station, but must send with it just a word of expression of heartiest joy in the restoration to health of your daughter Elizabeth. I trust that she may continue to gain and that she may be kept in perfect strength of body and mind. When you last wrote she was suffering from malaria fever, contracted at Lahore. I trust that in the better climate of Dehra and with home care, she has been able to shake this off.

With kind regards to Mrs. Kelso and yourself, and to all the friends in the station, I am

Very cordially yours,

Enclosure.

January 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. E.P.Newton, D.D.,

Khanna, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Newton:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission, but I must send with it just a word of personal acknowledgment of your notes of August 29th and September 8th, and your letter regarding the need of buying at once the land at Khanna. You will note the action of the Board in the Mission letter. The Board was unable to make any appropriation out of its regular budget for this purpose, but saw no objection to the Mission's applying to the purchase of this land a part of its allotment under the Kennedy Bequest. I would suggest your laying the matter at once before the Executive Committee of the Mission, and if the Committee thinks the land should be bought immediately, and that there should be no delay, even for further correspondence with the Board, I feel confident that the Board would approve of the purchase of the land as a first charge against what the Mission is to receive from the Kennedy Bequest.

I think the photographs which you sent in your note of August 29th will be quite sufficient.

I thank you, also, for your kindness in sending the entertaining note from the pioneer regarding the Edinburgh Conference as an American Junket.

With kindest regard, I am

Very cordially yours,

Enclosure.

January 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. E.M.Wherry, D.D.,

Lodiana, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Wherry:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a long letter to the Mission. I am sure that you will sympathize with what I have said on the subject of Mission administration and trust that your counsels and those of others who hold the same view, may command the general assent of the Mission, I want to thank you for your good notes of July 7th, July 28th, and August 18th.

I was especially interested, of course, in your account of the fearful experiences which you all passed through in Woodstock, and I trust they may never be repeated. Still, when we look back, we can only rejoice that it was not worse as it might so easily have been.

I was most interested, also, in your note on "Unrest in India," and the tendency which you discern in some who had been connected with the Arya Samaj to swing away from it, dissatisfied with its attempt to solace the soul and meet the moral and intellectual necessities of life out of the ancient Hinduism. Have you known of other cases like those of Dayar Ram, beside the man baptised in Rurki of whom you spoke, and Lala Harman Dass ? It is a great encouragement to hear of these baptisms. I do long for the day when we can see in the Christian Church in India the same spirit of voluntary and competent propagandism with which the Aryas have given such an object lesson.

I hope that you and Mrs. Wherry are both well, and with kind regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

January 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. H.M.Andrews,

Landour, Mussuorie,

INDIA.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a long letter to the Mission in which you will find some matters of great interest to you and about which I had hoped to be able to write before, but Mrs. Turner's very severe illness has made it impossible to hear from her or to communicate with her. It was at her desire, and it was only just to her and the Board, to put straight to the Mission the questions which I have asked in the Mission letter. It is also only just to you and Mrs.Andrews and to whoever may succeed you in the School. I trust, however, that it may be a long time before you and she may lay aside the work which you have done so efficiently.

Will you kindly let me know whether you have found as yet any nurse on the field, or whether, if there is a capable woman among the nurses who offer themselves this year, we should engage her, if she is willing, to go to Woodstock, on the terms indicated in your letter to Mr. Day ? We are just now beginning to get all the available applications in hand, and if you could send me word soon, I think it would be in time for us to make use of it in case there should be anyone available to go out next Fall and you should not have found anyone on the field. I have not heard of anyone who would just meet your needs who would be available to go now. I have wondered whether the statements which you made in your letter of last June 1st regarding the Isabella Thoburn College were in any measure the ground of the actions of the two Missions adverse to our joining in the work of the College, or were the reasons connected with its inclination to be associated in any comity or cooperative arrangements with the Methodist Mission.

Mr. Andrews - 2.

I cannot tell you how deeply our sympathies were with you all in the terrible ordeal through which you passed this last Summer. I wonder that you have been able to come through it so well , and thank God that you and Mrs. Andrews and your associates were given strength for this time of terrible strain and trial. I hope that you may never again have to pass through such an ordeal, and with kind regards to you both, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

December 31st, 1910.

The Rev. C.W.Forman, M.D.,

Kasur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Forman:

I am sending by this mail a long letter to the Mission which you will doubtless see, but I write just a brief personal word of Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year, and also to report the following note, which I received last Fall from Principal Cutler of Mount Hermon:

We shall do all we can for the two boys, Kenneth and Fred - sons of Rev. C.W.Forman, M.D. of India, in whose interests you have just written. It is very difficult forms to take a student in the fall term who is at all under age. There seems to be special features about this case, however, that makes it worthy of consideration, and we shall certainly admit the boys together if it is possible to do so. Thank you for writing us about them.

I asked Mrs. Forman to let me know what was the final result of the application of the boys for admission, but have not heard. I trust there may be no difficulty in their getting in.

I hope that you are all very well, and with warm regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

January 3rd, 1911.

Rev. D.J.Fleming,

Lahore, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission. Will you kindly see that it goes the rounds of the station? It is quite a volume, but there is a great deal to write about. There is much in the Mission letter about which I should like to write to you, but the letter probably covers quite enough ground as it is. I am sure you will take the same view which it takes on the subject of the wise and economical organization of the Mission.

I am delighted to get the copy of your letter to Mr. Hicks and to learn of your decision. I felt sure this would be the decision that you would reach, but it is good to have the matter definitely settled.

With warm regard and best wishes for the New Year, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

Thank you very much for the copy of your letter.

January 10th, 1911.

The Rev. Edmund Lucas,

Lahore, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Lucas:

First of all I want to send my heartiest and most sincerely joyful congratulations to you and Miss Nancy. I am glad for the sake of your father and mother and for the sake of her father and mother, and most of all for her sake and yours. Nothing could be more beautiful, and I do pray that God's richest blessing may rest upon you both always.

Please give my warm regards to Miss Nancy, and tell her how heartily Mrs. Speer and I rejoice with her and you.

I want to thank you, also, for your most helpful promptitude in sending on the Minutes of the Annual Meeting so quickly. Your note of December 5th accompanying the printed minutes is here, but the printed minutes were not delivered in this morning's mail. They will perhaps come in this afternoon or to-morrow, which will make them just a month later than the typewritten minutes were received, which have already been laid before the Board and regarding which I have already written to the Mission.

I hope that the new year may be a year full of joy and happiness for you, as I know it will be.

You will be glad to know that everything is going along beautifully in the Church at Englewood. Mr. David was married a week ago to-day, and that will bring still a new element of life and interest into the Church.

With warm regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

January 11th, 1911.

The Rev. J.C.R.Ewing, D.D.,

Lahore, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Ewing:

Your good letters of October 19th and November 22nd were duly received, and as you will have seen from my last letter to the Mission, I have made use of the helpful suggestions in your letter of November 22nd. We have no word this week regarding Mr. Turner. I don't know whether she will remain sufficiently to take up work. The idea of a renewal of suffering on the steamer. If she does not do so, I do not see any other immediate prospect of getting such help. I am not aware that Mr. Kennedy is disposed to be anything, - certainly not to provide the million dollars suggested by Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

I was delighted to learn from Raymond Lucas of his engagement to Nancy, and have been his assurances of our warmest congratulations. It is delightful from every point of view.

Fleming has sent me a copy of his letter to Mr. Hicks, and that is another occasion of satisfaction. I hope that he may be long spared for the work in the College.

Arthur writes of the baptism of a Mohammedan in the College at Allahabad. I shall report this to the Board this afternoon, as its interest in the educational problem in India is good to see and good to cultivate.

The payment of the Kennedy Bequest is still holding through litigation in Wisconsin, the executors endeavoring to secure at least a partial rebation of the heavy transfer taxes which Wisconsin is seeking to impose upon that portion of the estate represented by investments in Wisconsin.

I hope that you and Mrs. Ewing are both quite well now, and with

[illegible] J. S.

[illegible], I am

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible] Jan. 1863.

January 11th, 1911.

The Rev. M. Thackwell, D.D.,

Ambala, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Thackwell:

In my last letter to the Mission I reported the Board's receipt of your touching letter of November 7th, but in behalf of the Board and on my own account I wish to write also personally to tell you of the Board's grateful appreciation of all these long years of splendid service which you have given to the Cause in India, and to assure you of its warm regard and best wishes for you in all the years ahead. I trust that in spite of the limitations in sight and hearing of which you speak, your general health is good, and that when you come home to America the conditions may be such as to fill the evening years of your life with comfort and peace and a restful happiness looking back at all that you have done, and forward to the joys and blessedness that are waiting elsewhere.

It was intimated in the action of the Board that the Board will be happy to take up, when you come home, the question of retiring allowance, and will do everything that it is possible for it to do. This is not as much under the present system and rules of the Church as the Board would like, but for as long a time as it can appropriately do so I am sure it will continue the home allowance, and that thereafter the Board of Ministerial Relief will be happy to do the maximum that is in its power.

It will be a great pleasure to see you when you come back, and meanwhile I hope that God may keep and bless you and Mrs. Thackwell and fill the days with peace.

Jan. 30th, 1911.

Miss Jean E. James,

New York City.

My dear Miss James.

Your note of yesterday is just received. I shall be in till three o'clock on Monday, but after that must be at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Movement for the rest of the afternoon and the evening. I shall hope to be in Tuesday, however, although I may be kept away that day. I think it would be well for you, for security's sake, to have a talk with Dr. Bovaird while you are here, and I shall hope to have a sight of you either early Monday afternoon or sometime on Tuesday.

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Jan. 28th.

February 2nd, 1911.

Miss Mary C. Helm,

Jagraon, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Helm:

You will have seen before this my letter to the Mission, in which I have intimated that provision would be made under the Kennedy Bequest for the new school at Jagraon. It seemed to the Council and to the India Committee a pretty large sum of money for such a school, but I could only urge that the Mission must have gone into the matter thoroughly, and that you would certainly not ask for any more than what was absolutely necessary to make it possible to do the work.

I wish you could have been authorized to go forward with the matter but the Kennedy Bequest has not yet been paid. The executors had hoped to pay it long before this, but some of the Western states have sought to impose enormous succession taxes, and the executors, of course, have resisted these, with the result that there has been a good deal of litigation. We are hoping that it may not be long now before the legacy is paid over to the Board, and as soon as this is done the Missions will be authorized to go forward with the property expenditures which can be allowed. These will be only a fraction, however, as I write to the Mission, of the total requests.

I appreciate your kindness in remembering the Edinburgh title, but please do not make any use of it . It is all very well to have laid away in a secure place, but it is not good for daily use.

You would be interested, if you were here, in the Jubilee Meetings which the Women's Missionary Boards are holding throughout the country. The final meetings are to be held in New York in March. The women are taking ad-

vantage of the interest aroused by these meetings to raise special funds, and we have suggested that with individual objects for which the special funds can be appropriated. We have mentioned the Jefferson School among these, so that if they wish to take it, as much will be released from the Kennedy Bequest.

I wish that it had been possible to make the appropriations so that you could have used them this Winter, but doubtless you will be able to get along somehow now that you have as strong an assurance that your needs are going to be met.

With kind regards to all, I am

Your sincere friend,

February 3rd, 1911.

Miss S. M. Wherry,

Jagraon, India.

My dear Miss Wherry,

I have just been slowly overtaking the long accumulations of correspondence, and the note and cards of yours which I have before me unanswered came so long ago that I am not going to acknowledge them by date.

I have just written to Miss Helm, telling her of the reasonable assurance of the provision of the money for the school building. I wish that the money were in hand now, so that it could be sent out, but, as I explained to her, the bequest has not yet been paid and the Board has to wait, of course, until the money is in hand.

We are hoping for much better things in the support of the missionary enterprise. There are many signs of steadily increasing interest. The Women's Jubilee Meetings which are being held throughout the country now are proving a great success, as great a success among the women as the Laymen's Missionary Conventions last year were among the men. The Women's Boards are trying to harvest at once, I believe, some of the results of their meetings and are hoping to secure large special contributions to be applied to definite property necessities of the Missions. The two things we want most to see are, of course, first, the steady increase throughout the Church at large of the will to support the missionary enterprise, and second, the elevation of the scale of the gifts of those individuals who are able to do far more than the average. Hitherto the whole standard of measurement for foreign missionary gifts on the part of men and women who were accustomed to give largely at home has been small and inadequate. If only their ideals can be lifted to a far higher scale, there should be immensely increased resources made available. I think there are reasons to hope that better days are coming in these regards.

We are just now in the midst of dealing with the applications of missionary

February 3rd, 1911.

candidates and are hoping that there may be a more adequate supply than last year. I am afraid, however, that we shall not have enough men to give the two Missions in Northern India the strong reinforcements which they ought to have, especially in view of the many losses which they have sustained on the one hand, and the steady increase of work to be done on the other.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Feb. 2nd.

February 6th, 1911.

P. S. At the last meeting of the Board a special appropriation was made of $100.00, $40.00 from the Women's Board of Philadelphia and $60.00 from the Women's Board of New York, to reimburse you and Miss Helm for money advanced in making necessary repairs. This was in response to some letters from Miss Morris to Miss Hubbard of the New York Board.

[illegible], 1911.

Mrs. Lucius Carleton,

65 E. Bowman St.,

[illegible], Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Carleton,

Your letter of January 17th came sometime ago, and I was very glad to get it. A friend gave me the other day some money to distribute where it would be useful, and I am sending a small sum from this fund to Mrs. Moore. The Widows' Fund of which I spoke to Mrs. Enders is simply the Presbyterian Board of Relief, which deals with foreign missionaries on just the same basis with which it deals with ministers at home. If Mrs. Moore is entitled under the rules of that Board to assistance and is not receiving it, I think the matter ought to be taken up at once. In writing to her I shall tell her that you mentioned the matter and shall advise her what to do in case she is not already informed.

You will be glad to hear that at its last meeting the Board voted to increase the home allowance from $1000. to $1200. a year, the increase to take effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year on April 1st.

I have been very glad to get Dr. Carleton's letters regarding Sabatan. I think nothing will be done hastily.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Feb. 8th.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Dr. Carleton:

I am very much obliged for your good letter commenting on Mr. [illegible] consecration. The board has [illegible] that I shall write to the mission quoting much of what you have said.

You may remember that some time ago Mrs. D.C.Stuart of St. Louis decided to contribute through the Women's Missionary Society of her Church the salary of a missionary, and on the suggestion of Mrs. Halsey Wood, adopted you as her missionary representative. She has been anxious to have someone on the field, and we know that you would be entirely willing to have her transfer her support to anyone else, so that we have suggested, and she has agreed that she should undertake the support of Mr. Jones. I am inclined to think that you will find this to be something of a relief.

With warm regards to Mrs. Carleton and yourself, I am

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible], 19th, 1911.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Mrs. Jones:

I am writing to tell you of the purpose of Mrs. E.S.Stuart, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo. to contribute each year through the [illegible] Foreign Missionary Society of the Church in St. Louis the amount of [illegible] dollars, or perhaps I had better say that portion of it which it has been [illegible] to assign, namely, $600., the Women's Foreign [illegible] Society of Philadelphia adding $400. in view of their special relationship to Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Stuart will probably be writing to you, and I hope that when she does you will write fully to her. She is a woman of considerable wealth, a widow with one son, and I think it is due both to her and to the Cause that we should do all we can to add to her missionary knowledge and interest. I hope that you will co-operate. I know that you are not very fond of writing letters, but won't you please just mark it down as a duty to write quarterly letter to Mrs. Stuart, and do this just as faithfully as you do all your other duties ?

I have never acknowledged your letter of July 6th which came last August, before I had returned from Scotland, and which I think Dr. Fulton, who was here at the time, did not acknowledge.

Thank you very much for the suggestion in that letter as to the Heard letters. We try to get one to each stations, but where there are so [illegible] it is difficult to send two to any one station, even if the [illegible] there and to be a different [illegible]

passed through New York. I have written to Miss at Hooker regarding her desire to go to Yale, of which his mother told me when she was here.

Everything is going forward very encouragingly in the missionary work at home. It is the general testimony of those who come back from the mission field after having been out of the country for some years, that the whole atmosphere and attitude of the Church in the matter of Foreign Missions have changed vastly for the better. The Laymen's Movement, after the great campaign of last year, is pressing forward a quiet work this year trying to follow up and tie together the results of the Conventions. The great meetings of this year are those of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, beginning on the Pacific Coast. They have gone sweeping East and are to bring their great campaign to a close here. Their meetings have been crowded in all the cities where they have been held, and they are endeavoring to raise financial [illegible] possible. [illegible] forward, also, and inside our own Church I think the conditions are better than they have ever been. What we will come out this year financially it is impossible to say now, but even if we do have a deficit, it seems probable that our responsibilities will be far in advance of those of any preceding year.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Jones and yourself, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Your note of January 19th came several days ago, [illegible] you and to know that before long we shall be seeing you. [illegible] objection to your delaying in Scotland and England on the [illegible] allowance will begin at the time when you would have [illegible] if you had come through directly. This new year, moreover, [illegible] allowance will be $600. for a single missionary, instead of $[illegible].

I am [illegible] that you have the prospect of seeing the Holyland on your way home, and trust that you may have a good trip in every way, and [illegible]

Praying that God may ever guard and keep you, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible], 1911.

[illegible]

[illegible],

India.

[illegible]

[illegible] 17th as just received, and I write it [illegible] to say that the plan which you and she propose of visiting your [illegible] seems entirely reasonable to the Board. If you wish to spend [illegible] months, as Mrs. Scrup suggests, in such visits, there will be no [illegible], and your home allowance will begin at such time as it would have begun if you had come straight from the field to the point in the United States [illegible] is to be regarded as your home.

Of course you will let us have your European address as soon as you get settled there, so that Mr. Day can forward any home allowance remittances to you which are due before you come to the United States.

You will be interested to know that the Board has increased the home allowance from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred per annum for married missionaries, this increase to take effect at the beginning of the [illegible] fiscal year on April 1st, 1911.

I was glad to learn from Mrs. Scrup's letter that she was very much [illegible], and trust that the sea voyage and the home rest may be a great help to [illegible], [illegible] that you may go back entirely well and strong for [illegible] in India [illegible].

I will be very much interested to learn about the industrial work from you when you come on. You have not been very much of a letter writer [illegible], [illegible] feel responsible for making all the full [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. A. E. Gilewell,

My dear Mrs. Gilewell,

I have [illegible] to report to you that the Girl Scout was used to [illegible] a [illegible] from [illegible] in [illegible]. In the case of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

March 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. R. Thackwell, D.D.,

Ambala, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Thackwell:

I have received your letter of February 2nd and have written to Dr. Agnew of the Presbyterian Board of Relief and have the following reply:

Your letter of the 28th ult. has been received, relating to granting an annuity to Rev. Reese Thackwell, D.D.

As can be recommended by the Presbytery with which he was formerly connected in this country, or by the Presbytery in the bounds of which he may reside after his return to America.

He is clearly entitled to the maximum amount given to missionaries on the Roll of Honor, that is $350. a year.

Rev. R. Thackwell, D.D. is eligible to the Roll of Honor.

The recommendation of Presbytery is the only formality. You can count upon, I am sure, on the amount mentioned by Dr. Agnew. The Board will cheerfully continue your home allowance for at least a full year after your return, and I trust it will be possible to make some arrangement for a retiring allowance beside. I know that the Board will want to do everything in its power for one who has rendered so long and valuable a service, and it hopes that the day may come, which we have reason to believe will come, when it may have at its disposal more ample funds with which to furnish relief in the case of those who, after a long and honorable service such as yours, desire to retire at home.

We shall be glad to know as soon as you decide upon the time of coming, and with kind regards to you and Mrs. Thackwell, I am

Very sincerely yours,

March 11th, 1911.

THE PUNJAB MISSION.

My dear Friends,

I enclose herewith to each station a printed letter with regard to the appropriations for property under the Kennedy Bequest, and attach to it a typewritten list of the appropriations for property under the Bequest for the Punjab Mission. I think all necessary explanations are given in the printed letter.

I trust that the Mission will give the list there submitted careful reconsideration, in the light of the instructions and suggestions of the printed letter, and in the light, also, of the needs of the whole Mission, only part of which can be covered by the amount now provided; and within this amount I trust a new list may be made up by the Mission which will represent the very wisest expenditure of the money. For the present or prospective Mission Nurse, are all the residences which are included on the list imperatively needed? Cannot some of the schools be built for less than the amount indicated?

I wrote the Mission under date of Dec. 30th of the insistence of the India Committee on certain conditions with regard to the appropriations for school buildings. At the meeting of the Board on January 19th the Committee insisted that a specific action should be taken on this point, and the following minute was adopted.

It was voted that no appropriations for school buildings in India under the Kennedy Bequest should be available for the use of the Missions until, in the case of buildings for schools already in existence there are enough of the teachers, and in the case of buildings for new schools, all the teachers are the Indian.

Mr. Miller has written strongly of the impracticability of such conditions as this in connection with the Ramy Mahal School. I sent his letter to Mr. Cunningham to read, and shall be very glad to submit to the Board any formal statement of the Mission's regarding this matter or any other aspect of the question of erection of the schools. The Board is personally in earnest on the subject, however, and gave some time to its consideration also, at the last meeting, the action of the Punjab Mission in adopting the committee's report on this subject, was laid before the Board. While

could not be done before, as this particular report was not included in the typewritten Minutes and came only with the printed report. The action of the Board in reply to the Mission's action was as follows:-

The Secretary in charge of the correspondence with the Punjab Mission reported to the Board the Mission's action in reply to the communications from the Board with regard to the displacement of non-Christian teachers in Mission Schools by Christians, and the Secretary was instructed, FIRST, to express to the Mission the Board's appreciation of the careful consideration given to the matter by the Mission and the practical plans adopted by the Mission to carry out the plan of employing, as soon as possible, only Christian teachers in Mission Schools.

SECOND: To advise the Mission again of the Board's earnest and deliberate purpose to carry through the policy of making as Christian as possible the teaching staff of all Mission Schools.

THIRD: To report to the Mission the action of the Board on December 5th in reply to the action of the North India Mission on the subject of the employment of non-Christian teachers, and further, to suggest to the Mission the desirability of making any expense involved in carrying out the Board's policy in this regard a first charge, with the expense of the evangelistic district work, upon the additional appropriations which may be made to the Mission.

FOURTH: To request the Mission to report each year, in its Mission Minutes, the number of Christian and non-Christian teachers employed, and to indicate the progress made during the year in replacing the non-Christians with satisfactory Christian teachers.

FIFTH: To assure the Mission that the Board recognizes that the purposes and convictions of the Mission are at one with its own, and that the Board appreciates the difficulties of the situation, but that difficulties which exist to-day because during the past twenty years adequate effort has not been made to raise up a staff of Christian teachers, ought not to be allowed to confront the missionaries of the future; and

SIXTH: To advise the Mission that in the Board's judgment it will be impracticable to attain, in the direct evangelistic work itself, the success desired unless the educational work, also, is as thoroughly evangelistic, penetrated by the evangelistic purpose and administered by agents who have the evangelistic spirit and aim, together with efficient qualifications for educational work.

It would be easy to enlarge on each of these points, but I know that what is suggested by them will be clear in your minds. I hope that while appreciating the intense earnestness of the Board's feeling on this subject, you will not think of it as unreasonable or unappreciative of the difficulties of your situation. That the problem is not peculiar to our Mission (although I believe the U.P. Mission in the Punjab has largely worked itself free from such a situation), that the conditions that we have now represent a long inheritance and have grown up out of peculiar conditions, that the Mission feels the burden of this situation more acutely than any people outside, and that the duty of bringing

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about a better day is a duty which the Missions and the Board share in common - all this and much more the Board recognizes. Its purpose is not to lay exactions upon the Mission, but to share with the Mission in the solution of a great problem; and you can count upon its taking a reasonable view. If, in the Mission's judgment, the action which it has taken with regard to appropriations for new school buildings is not wise, I am sure that it is entirely open to conviction.

Meanwhile, in any readjustment of the list of appropriations which you may propose, I think it would be wise to reserve the sums needed for the boys' schools, although, as I understand, there is only one school on the list that would be likely to fall under the Board's action, namely, the Rang Mahal School. Surely, in the proposed training schools for village workers only Christian teachers would be employed. Of course, if, in the Mission's revision of the list, it is desired to apply some of the money to other boys' schools, then the limitation of the Board action of January 10th, unless it is modified, would become applicable.

The notice of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1911-12 will be sent you very soon. They will represent a larger increase of appropriations to the Missions for their active work than they have ever received, I think. Some of the Missions will receive all that they have asked for in Column IV of their estimates. This will enable you to do whatever money can do this coming year to handle the problem of the non-Christian teachers, and I am inclined to think that the Board will stand under all the responsibilities of its policy in this matter and do its best to meet whatever legitimate financial claims must be made in order to Christianize the teaching staff of all our schools. If the policy of the Mission is absolutely clear and firm on this point and the Board is able to meet the financial elements of the problem, we shall then be able to locate exactly the difficulty that needs to be met, and shall find out whether or not the evil of non-Christian teachers in schools designed to propagate Christianity is an evil from which there is no escape in India.

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I am happy to be able to report a special appropriation of $2500. 2010, given by a friend of the Board for the Saharanpur Theological Seminary, $2000. of which is for a new building, and $500. for the expenses of additional pupils; and also an appropriation of $600., a special gift designated for Miss Fenton's school at Ambala. I would report also a special appropriation of $100., given for the reimbursement of the missionaries at Jagraon for repairs made by them on the Jagraon School, $40. of this amount having been given by the Women's Board of Philadelphia and $60. by the Women's Board of New York.

Among other visitors, you may see shortly Ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey. Mr. Fort is a Christian man, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, and in full sympathy with the missionary work. He is a man who will speak the Christian messages, if called upon, in Asia, and who can do the cause much good on his return. We do not know when he will be in India, but you will doubtless learn of his presence on his arrival.

It is a great pleasure to report to the Mission the appointment and assignment to the Punjab of Mr. C. H. Rice, whom you all know and who is now a Senior in Auburn Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Thomas S. Henry, a graduate of the Theological School at Lebanon, Tenn. I trust that it may be possible for the Board to assign still other new missionaries to the Punjab this year.

You will soon be receiving a full letter explaining the policy which the Board has adopted with regard to the use of the remainder of the Kennedy Bequest. It is, in the main, the policy which I think I reported to you some months ago as under consideration by the Board, having in view the expansion of the evangelistic work and the more adequate equipment and maintenance of the educational work.

I had an interesting conference recently with Mr. Stokes regarding Gabbin. I had forwarded to Dr. Carleton the letter written by Mr. Fife in behalf

of the Mission, giving reasons for the transfer of Sabathu to the English Baptists. I think I would quote two letters which Dr. Carleton has written in reply.

Wooster, Ohio, 18/1/11.

Dear Mr. Speer,

Lately I heard from India that the Mission has voted to recommend the transfer of the Sabathu Mission Station to the English Baptist Mission. My wife joins with me in a protest against such a plan. 1st-Sabathu Mission Station is one of the oldest Stations of the Mission and is a Station where the whole year a person can work the entire day out of doors. In no other Station of the India Missions can this be done. In other Stations for 5 or 6 months only indoor work can be done; before 8 in the morning and after 6 in the evening can one venture out of doors.

2nd.-A missionary breaking down in the Plains can be rushed to Sabathu at a small cost for the journey and for the stay there in the Mission house or in some other bungalow at a small rental, for only at Sabathu are bungalows rented by the month; in all other hill Stations taking a bungalow means a year's rental; and some years no bungalow at Sabathu is available but the Mission house or a part of it. During our stay at Sabathu a number of missionaries and others have taken 10 days or two weeks off and have come to Sabathu and stopped with us and been restored to health so that they could return to their Stations in the Plains, - a most necessary Station to keep on this account(I can give the names of the missionaries and others who have come to Sabathu on account of their health).

3rd.-The Presbyterian Church at Sabathu was built by a committee the chairman of which was the Rev. J. H. Morrison. After building the church the committee put in writing that the American Presbyterian missionary in charge of the Station is hereby made trustee of the building and property. The Mission not being the owner, cannot transfer this property.

4th.-If the transfer of the Station is recommended on account of the Leper Asylum, it is a cowardly move. To be sure, it has been a great burden to collect the funds for the support of the lepers but now that Government is to support the majority of the lepers, the work cannot be so great as has been in the past, and no one should shrink from undertaking the work at Sabathu. For except for the last few months before my breakdown in December 1908, when I was unable to do the work properly, day after day I was feeling poorly and not up to the work, I took pleasure in the work which though unending was not too hard; however, there is enough work there for two men. "The Mission to Lepers in India and the East" give a large grant towards the support of the Asylum, so that with what Government is now doing, support is assured for all the lepers.

5th.-The medical and surgical work can be fairly well done at Sabathu and should I have to go elsewhere, I would have to spend considerable to put an operating room, etc., into shape.

6th.-There are over 100 Christians members of the Sabathu Presbyterian Church. The Baptists will require these Christians to be interrogated before enrolling them in their church membership - too bad.

7th. The number of baptisms each year in the Station was enough to bring the Station not far from the top of the list of all the Stations of the Presby-

terian Mission in the Punjab, and the majority of these baptisms was not from the Asylum.

Wooster, Ohio, 3/2/11.

Dear Mr. Speer,

What Mr. Fife writes of Sabathu is very good, but he makes too much of some points.

1st.-The language is of very minor importance. A man knowing Hindi can be very well understood and all the reading is in that character. After a few months' residence in the District a person quickly picks up the dialect. Anyone who in Urdu also is fairly well understood by the younger generation, which is quickly learning Urdu in the Government Schools and in visiting in Simla and elsewhere, so that the matter of the language should not be of much importance. Except for the Leper Work, the work in the Station is not different from that in other Stations.

2nd.-The Station should not be given up just because the English Baptists are so near. They are in a large part of the Ambala and Rupar Districts. They are interlopers and there is constant friction between them and the Presbyterian workers in the Ambala and Rupar Districts. Might as well give up the Ambala and Rupar Districts as Sabathu because of the Baptists. I was the first to open work in Kasauli and had a congregation of 60 or 70 Christians and a membership of about 40, and had a bookshop selling ten to fifteen dollars' worth of Bibles and tracts each month. Years afterwards the Baptist missionary came into Kasauli and worked Halan, 9 miles from there. His wife could not live at a lower elevation. His presence kept up a constant friction and irritation and so I withdrew, as he being on the spot could manage things better than I could, living at Sabathu, ten miles away.

For 50 years and more the Presbyterian missionaries worked that portion of the Ambala and Rupar Districts and the Baptists should never have come in; they came without invitation from the Presbyterian missionaries. I object to giving up Sabathu. Might as well give up Ambala and Rupar. It does not seem to me that anything will be gained by giving up Sabathu. I would like to see some other arrangement made. Our Ambala native church sends many of its members up with the Regiment going to Sabathu in the Spring every year. These Christians are Presbyterians and with Baptists in sole charge they will have no church home, and the Christians need care more than the heathen. When I went there in 1891, the church doors were locked. Since then it has been open the whole year and many Christians have been kept true as well as converts made. I feel very strongly the need of work among the Christians. If we give up Sabathu now I shall feel almost as though the work of the past years has been lost. I think the work of the Station is too much for one alone, and I think I cannot run it alone any longer, but with the financial burden of the Asylum lifted, things will be better and easier to carry on. Mr. Fife speaks of my willingness to go to Rupar. Of course, I will go wherever it seems best, yet during the hot season for the next two years at least I shall have to leave Rupar five months at least, April to August. In Sabathu I can work all the Summer, not as vigorously as I have done, but I can keep the Station work going. I would suggest postponing the sale or transfer till I can test my powers. I may sufficiently regain my strength to work in the Rupar District without suffering. Would it not be as well for us to retain the Station and man it? If it is worth Rs. 10,000 to the Baptists, is it not worth more to us? Do not think I am personally set on returning to Sabathu; it is full of associations, of course, but I do not agree with the Mission's policy of contracting. Cannot America's Christian people at least hold what we have, cannot men be sent out for the work than have the Mission say-We must give up the Station because we cannot arrange for the work there

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and in other Stations, as Mr. Fife writes?
Thank you for sending a copy of Mr. Fife's letter.

Mr. Stokes had talked over the whole subject with Dr. Carleton and was very earnest in his expression of his hope that the Mission would see its way to the retention of Sukkur and Dr. Carleton there, but he added to raise the question, in case the Mission was resolved to give up Sukkur and the Board approved, whether the Lower Bagham could be transferred to the Brotherhood which Mr. Stokes represents. They would pay Rs. 15,000 for the Bread's property there. The work in the city they would not care for and would be perfectly willing to leave the Lahiri Bible that, although Mr. Stokes lamented the alienation and the difficulty to weak consciences that would arise from the re-baptism of all the Christians who would be taken over. I promised Mr. Stokes to bring Mr's letter with the Mission on his return to the field, but I promised to write to you with regard to our consideration. The matter has not yet been laid before the Board. It has been felt that in view of Dr. Carleton's deep personal interest in Sukkur, it would be only just to forward to the Mission the letters from him which I have quoted and to ask you to reconsider the whole question in the light of those letters and on the basis of Mr. Stokes' proposals also.

We have not yet received all of the reports called for by the Board of its property, but enough has come from the Punjab Mission to justify the Board in making the appropriation under the Kennedy Bequest, even if the blanks sent out have not yet been returned. The Mission has been at great pains with regard to all the other reports, and Mr. Fife will hope to receive even the blanks with the desired information.

I think I ought to add, with regard to the amount appropriated to the Mission for property under the Bequest, that the Punjab Mission receives almost a third of the amount that it has asked, whereas the Missions as a whole have received only between a fourth and a fifth.

The first reports have come from the Conference of Lucknow, and we shall

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be [illegible] to receive the fuller accounts of the [illegible].

Trusting that they may result in [illegible] of interest in the work for Mohammedans, and with the hope that with the larger provision now made for equipment and to be made this coming year for work, the whole enterprise may move far forward in India,

I am,

Your sincere friend,

APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE TENNANT BEQUEST.

[illegible]

Residences (two) at Ropar, Sangrur, Ludhiana and Lyallpur	47,[illegible] Rupees
Ludhiana, Co-Ventis' Houses	[illegible] "
Ambala-Building Hospital	[illegible] "
" Residence portion of Girls' School	[illegible] "
Rohtak Land	[illegible] "
Jullundur & Ropar-Training Schools for Village Workers	[illegible] "
Kangra Girls' School	[illegible] "
Lahore, Ludhiana and Saharanpur-Repairs and additions-Schools	[illegible] "
Jullundur-Re-roofing Girls' School, etc.	[illegible] "
Lahore-Gymnasium and Class Rooms	[illegible] "
" Four out of 16 Touring Houses	[illegible] "
Lahore-Rang Mahal High School	[illegible] "
	[illegible]

Post this in

March 30th, 1911.

To the PUNJAB MISSION,

My dear Friends:

I enclose, herewith, the appropriation letter informing you of the appropriations for the year 1911-12. I think that the letter contains all the explanations necessary, although much more might have been said upon many points. We hope that this statement of the appropriations by classes will meet your needs, without copying and sending out to you the detailed and itemized sheets. If the Mission feels that the latter are necessary, will you kindly state your judgment to the Board, giving the reasons which seem to you to require the copying and sending out of the detailed sheets ?

I rejoice that so great an addition can be made to the appropriations for the work of the Mission for the coming year. The Board has had distinctively in mind, in making these additional appropriations, the representations from the Mission as to the necessity of increasing the grants if the policy of employing only Christian teachers is to be carried out. Practically all that the Mission has asked for in Column 4 has been granted, and the Board will look forward earnestly to real progress during the year, both in the expansion of the district work and in the increase of the Christian influence and the educational efficiency of the schools.

The Board listened with the greatest interest to the report made to it at the last meeting regarding the Lucknow Conference. Many members of the Board had read Dr. McCracken's interesting letter regarding the Conference in the New York "Post."

I am glad to report, in addition to the appointments of which you have been already informed, the assignment of Miss Grace L. Erhardt to the Punjab Mission. Miss Erhardt has had a very valuable experience as Secretary of the

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Young Women's Christian Association in Rochester, New York and New Haven, Conn., and will, we hope, prove a strong and fruitful worker. She has some home responsibilities which she fears may not allow her to look forward to more than ten years of missionary service, but we hope that the future will show that she has given her whole life to the work, and are confident that this is her own desire and her purpose if God shall will.

With warm regards to all, I am

Your sincere friend,

Dictated March 27th.

Enclosures.

P.S. - April 5th.

Since writing the above, we have received word from Miss Erhardt [illegible] to give up her missionary purpose [illegible] I am glad to be able to report, however, that at the meeting of the Board yesterday Miss Elizabeth M. Evans, now in Huron College, was appointed and assigned to the Punjab in Miss Erhardt's place. Miss Evans has taught in mission schools in the West, comes of a devoted missionary lineage, and is warmly commended by her teachers and others who know her. I am glad to report, also, the appointment and assignment to the Punjab of Mr. Joseph D. Barrows, now a senior in Princeton Theological Seminary, who took the first part of his theological course in Louisville. [illegible] is [illegible] and devoted man. He will rejoice in nothing more than in being allowed to give his life to the evangelistic work in the districts.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The time of their leaving the field is to be fixed in accordance with Paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Manual.

Mr. Hectorin's furlough I think is due in April, 1912. If that is correct, the appropriations therefore would come not in the fiscal year 1911-12, but in the first month of the fiscal year 1912-13. If this is not correct, will you kindly communicate with the board? I judge that this is the Assistant's mind, however, inasmuch as the estimates as sent from the field [illegible].

April 21st, 1911.

The Rev. E.M.Wherry, D.D.,

Lodiana, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Wherry:

Your good letters of December 14th, February 2nd, 9th and 16th, and March 23rd, were all duly received. We have rejoiced to get the reports of the Conference at Lucknow, and to know how truly successful and influential it was, and we shall look forward with great interest to the published volumes which will give the papers and reports. I was sorry I could not contribute something more worthy than the paper which I sent. I should have loved to have been present, to have heard the discussions and to have felt the great spirit of the Church .

The copies of the annual reports were duly received. I cannot say that I like especially the departmental division of the reports, instead of the old station division. Perhaps others do, and there is a good deal to be said in favor of dealing with the departments one by one, but what a striking representation this method of preparing the report gives of the overwhelming predominance of our educational work! The pages given to it are double the pages given to the direct evangelistic work in the districts. And even in the educational work one is struck by the overwhelming predominance of the secular education. We have not one normal school for the training of Christian teachers. Our institutions for the training of village workers are of the most inadequate character. Our money is going into forms of work which are useful and important, but which are not caring for the very fundamental necessities of our enterprise. Is this not true, and ought not our first step to be a careful re-study of our whole educational problem and a rearrangement of the emphasis ?

The Board is resolved that there should be Christian teachers in our schools, but how are they to be got if we do not adapt all our methods and plans to producing them ? It would be wrong and foolish to set out to try to buy them. That would mean enticing them away from other Missions where they are now. It would mean the erection of utterly false standards, and it would mean the degradation of the evangelistic service, which would be looked upon as inferior and undesirable in view of the greater financial rewards offered to Christian teachers. The present situation is not one that can be cured by money or overnight. We must simply set to work to do what it is easy to see we ought to have been doing years ago. I hope that at its next meeting the Mission will not only consider what progress has been made in carrying out the suggestions of the last Annual Meeting regarding the securing of Christian teachers, but will also face in a large-minded and far-seeing way the question of what we ought to do to make sure that ten or fifteen years from now we are not still in our present intolerable situation.

I was very much interested in the article which you sent me from the "Indian Witness," showing how the Methodists are trying to deal with the problem. It seems our North India Mission has made a somewhat similar suggestion, only proposing that young unmarried men should come out for this work, instead of the young women suggested by Mr. Badley.

In one sense there is a great deal to be said for this view that we should hesitate to put our best work in and to employ our foreign workers for the vital work of primary education. It is far more important that the teaching should be rightly done at the foundations than that highly qualified men should be employed for it in the College and professional courses.

But on the other hand, ought we not, after seventy years of work, to have had at least the institutions built up which were capable of preparing men and women on the field to do the work of primary teaching, and if we do not have the agencies for this vital work, ought we not at once to set about

establishing them ?

Thank you very much for the helpful word in your letter of March 23rd regarding Woodstock. The two reasons for presenting the definite questions which were in my letter to the Mission, were first, that we were not entirely clear as to just what the mind of the Mission would be with regard to the proposals made, especially when there was so much more behind them than lay on the face; and second, Mrs. Turner, who was purposing to make this gift, had a bitter experience a few years ago with one of the China Missions. She gave a large sum for a school which had been approved by the Mission, but when the money was actually in hand and the work was about to begin, then the differences of judgment in the Mission came to expression, and not only was the enterprise held up, but it was finally disapproved. Mrs. Turner was unwilling to have a repetition of that experience, and did not wish to give this money unless she was sure, not only that the Mission would acquiesce in the gift, but that it heartily approved of it, and was prepared to assume all the responsibilities that were involved in its acceptance.

I have just been reading a fascinating book on India by Sir Andrew Fraser, entitled "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots." The spirit of the book, as anyone who knew Sir Andrew would expect, is beautiful, full of kindliness, fairmindedness and generosity of judgment, coupled with absolute straightforwardness and plain-speaking. There is an excellent chapter in it on Christian Missions. I enclose a copy of several paragraphs speaking of the reality of the results of Missions. I was glad that I had them in mind last night when I went to speak at the Labor Temple, which the Rev. Charles Stelzle of the Board of Home Missions conducts on the East Side in New York City. It is an effort to demonstrate the possibility of maintaining a successful Christian enterprise down town in New York. I don t know that the lines on which the experiment is being carried forward will help very much to answer this

particular question of the kind of Christianity which it is wise and possible to carry on in such a situation, but it is a very interesting work. It was a very miscellaneous crowd that was present last evening, and after I had stated the argument for Foreign Missions they were given an opportunity to ask questions, and for an hour they kept me busy meeting every kind of objection and criticism. There were Jews, Socialists, unbelievers, Christadelphians, and all sorts of people who took a hand, and one man, who I think was in evening clothes, though I suspect he had been drinking a bit, made a furious assault on me and Indian Missions, and I was glad to be able to quote such testimonies as Sir Andrew Fraser's and Sir William Macbeth Young's in reply to them. They didn't silence him at all, but I think they satisfied the reasonable element in the audience. I don't know how much good is accomplished by the attempt to argue Missions with people who are unwilling to admit any of your premises, but I enjoyed it, and one always hopes that some word of truth may find a bit of good soil to fall upon and grow in.

With kind regards, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

April 21st, 1911.

The Rev. F.H. Newton,

Jullundur City, Punjab,

INDIA.

My dear Mr. Newton:

I must write to thank you for your two good letters of November 19th and your note of January 4th, the latter enclosing some personal labor reports and referring to various matters in the printed Minutes of the Mission Meeting. I think all of these have been attended to. Mr. McCuskey writes that he and Miss Wherry will not undertake to send a written representation of the Mission's needs for new missionaries, but he will present the matter when he comes. All the new missionaries available for this year will be assigned before that, but I have not waited for such a statement in seeking to press the claims of the Punjab Mission, and am glad that it has been possible to report the appointment of the new missionaries of whom you have already heard from the letter to the Mission.

Your letters of November 19th were very helpful in the matter of the explanation of theMission's action with regard to cooperation in the Isabella Thoburn College, Mission statistics, non-Christian teachers, Mr. Cummings' Phonetic System, etc.

The Board has no objection to the Mission's present plan of compiling statistics, only so the statistics are received by the Board in time. A printed letter will be sent to all the Missions on the subject shortly. Many of them have been very delinquent this year, with the result that the Board's statistical reports to the Assembly next month will be one of the most deficient and unsatisfactory that it has ever made. The Punjab Mission, however, has not been among the delinquents.

We shall await with much interest the action of the Annual Meeting next year on the subject of the field organization of the work. Certainly some way of getting a quick decition on subjects needing the Mission's mind is desirable. For example, we are waiting now for the judgment of the Mission with regard to the acceptance of Mrs. Turner's gift for Woodstock. Several years ago Mrs. Turner made a gift to a Mission in China which had approved of the object, but later it turned out that the Mission was not prepared to go through with the matter, and there was a great deal of difficulty, resulting, at last, in the withdrawal of the gift. Mrs. Turner does not want a repetition of that incident, and is desirous of knowing that the Mission is really back of the proposal. Still, Mrs. Turner is an elderly woman and in feeble health, and we ought not to wait indefinitely for the Mission action. If there were some central authoritative Executive Committee, which could pass upon such questions in the name and with the full authority of the Mission, it would be advantageous. And on the side of the Mission, I think there are many advantages in setting aside one man, as the China Missions are doing, to give all his time to visitation and consultation.

Referring to the presbyterial grants-in-aid, have you any idea as to how the contributions from actual native sources to the Presbyterial Fund have increased during the last ten years ? Would there be any way of eliminating the amount given by missionaries, so that we could find out what actual growth there had been in self-support on the part of the Church ?

I am glad you had the experience at Hoshyarpur, and very glad indeed that you have derined so clearly your personal missionary aim. I was interested in what you wrote as to the progress made in attaining your three-fold aim of the conversion of men, the development of the Church, and the raising of workers. You spke of being the least satisfied with the progress made under the second head. I think that will take care of itself if, under the third head, you really succeed in raising up the right kind of men.

Mr. Newton - 2.

I have just gotten from Japan a book that I have been long wanting to get, but it has been out of print until recently, I believe. It is the Biography of Paul Sawayama. The introductory preface, contributed by Dr. De Forest, one of the Congregational missionaries in Japan, gives a little outline of Mr. Sawayama's life. The book is not a large one, and I should think might be used very effectively with young men whom you might be hoping to awake to the privilege and duty of leadership among their own people. The book is published in Tokyo and cannot be gotten in this country. I enclose a copy of Dr. De Forest's introduction that you may have the facts which it gives. Sawayama really wore himself out in his ambition to make the Christian Church a vital reality in Japan. He had none of the misguided idea of independence which some men have. His ideal was the clean and wholesome ideal of self-dependence and the complete discharge at any amount of personal sacrifice of one's personal duty. At the Japan Missionary Conference in 1881 he made a speech on the Self-Support of the Japanese Native Church, in which he set forth, first, that the Scriptural idea of a Church involved self-support; second, that a Church could only escape the perils that surrounded it and possess the spiritual blessings which it needed by becoming self-supporting; and third, that self-supporting churches were not impossible, under any conditions. And his last contention was true, provided the conditions included a pastor like Sawayama. All parasitism was abhorrent to him. Probably to him more than to anyone else is due the strong spirit of self-reliance, self-help and self-support in the Japanese Churches. If we could find just a few men with such capacities in them as Sawayama had, or as those simple, unlettered men had with whom Christ worked, and if we should lay out our lives in trying to mould these few men, might we not accomplish more than by general methods or by our abandonment of the policy of general enlightenment or indiscriminate seed-sowing, leaving the results and the gathering of the harvest to an indefinite future ? Is not Bruce's "Training of the Twelve" just the picture of ideal missionary

work ? Is it not just what St. Paul did, as all his epistles reveal ?

I have just been writing to Dr. Wherry in reply to something in one of his letters, and touch on the question of the non-Christian teachers. Perhaps I had better quote what I wrote there:

The Board is resolved that there should be Christian teachers in our Schools, but how are they to be got if we do not adapt all our methods and plans to producing them ? It would be wrong and foolish to set out to try to buy them. That would mean enticing them away from other Missions where they are now . It would mean the erection of utterly false standards, and it would mean the degradation of the evangelistic service, which would be looked upon as inferior and undesirable in view of the greater financial rewards offered to Christian teachers. The present situation is not one that can be cured by money or overnight. We must simply set to work to do what it is easy to see we ought to have been doing years ago. I hope that at its next meeting the Mission will not only consider what progress has been made in carrying out the suggestions of the last Annual Meeting regarding the securing of Christian teachers, but will also face in a large-minded and far-seeing way the question of what we ought to do to make sure that ten or fifteen years from now we are not still in our present intolerable situation.

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In one sense, there is a great deal to be said for this view that we should not hesitate to put our best work in and to employ our foreign workers for the vital work of primary education. It is far more important that the teaching should be rightly done at the foundations than that highly qualified men should be employed for it in the College and professional courses.

But on the other hand, ought we not, after seventy years of work, to have had at least the institutions built up which were capable of preparing men and women on the field to do the work of primary teaching, and if we do not have the agencies for this vital work, ought we not at once to set about establishing them ?

The estimates for next year included the item of your furlough, but as I understand, you will not be coming until April, so that the appropriations would fall not in the year 1911-12, but in the first month of the fiscal year 1912-13. Will you not, accordingly, make sure that the item for your return is included in the estimates for next year ?

Very cordially yours,

April 26th, 1911.

The Rev. E.E.Fife,

Lodiana, Punjab,

INDIA.

My dear Mr. Fife:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your good letters of December 8th and 27th, January 12th, and February 2nd. I trust that Mrs. Fife is now entirely well. It was a long a serious illness which she had, and I hope that she is getting back all her strength and that she may have a good rest in the Hills this hot season.

Dr. Thackwell's letters have been very pathetic as he has written of his condition and of his desire to lay down the work. It will be a great pleasure to see him, and we shall do everything in our power to make these last years easy and happy for him.

I appreciate the careful and interesting way in which you stated the Sabathu situation. As I wrote in the letter to the Mission, I reported your letter to Dr. Carleton, and in my letter to the Mission quoted two letters of his on the subject. It seemed but just both to him and to the work in Sabathu to forward his views to the Mission and to await its reply before taking final action.

Thank you very much for the interesting report of the Board of Directors of the Forman Christian College. I was amazed by Dr. Chatterjee's statement that up to this time "7200 students had been turned out by the Forman Christian College." The entire student body is now only 413; Turning out 100 students a year, it would take 72 years for the College to turn out 7200. Does this include the boys who have gone out from the Rang Mahal School, or does it meanthat 7200 students studied at Forman Christian College, althougha very much smaller number graduated ?

And may I ask where the endowment fund of $14,450 is held ? In what investment is it secured, and who is responsible for it ?

I was glad to have the word in your letter of February 22nd with regard to Christian teachers. I have just written on this subject in a letter to Dr. Wherry, and should be glad if he would show you what I have written. It is good to know that you were expecting, by the first of May, to add three strong Christian teachers to the High and Middle Departments, and to do this without weakening any other school.

I have just succeeded in getting, after a long search, a secondhand copy of Maclear's "History of Christian Missions During the Middle Ages," published nearly fifty years ago, and long out of print, but still the most complete and interesting account of the spirit and methods and ideals of the missionaries who carried the Gospel over Europe. I think if you could get hold of a copy you would be greatly interested in it. In the concluding chapter he deals with five special features of this medieval missionary work; - 1st, indiscriminate baptism; 2nd, method of missionary instruction, illustrated by the preaching of men like St. Patrick and Augustine, by the correspondence of Daniel, the Bishop of Winchester, by the sermons of Boniface and the advice of Alcuin to Charlemagne and Arno; 3rd, the absence of vernacular translations of the Bible, withcertain exceptions; 4th, the policy of the medieval Missions with respect to heathenism, where he contends that they cannot be charged with accommodating their teaching to heathen errors; and 5th, with illegitimate methods of propagating the Gospel, illustrated in the campaigns of Clovis and other political movements. In a preceding chapter he has dealt with the contrast between medieval and apostolic Missions, with the immense influence of individuals and the work of general conferences. It is wonderfully stimulating to study the aims and experiences of these men who carried Christianity over Europe, and the story is rich in suggestions to us. I know you would enjoy reading this book of Maclear's, and with it a few missionary biographies of men who dealt originally and under an evident

spiritual guidance with the problems which we are facing now; - men like David Hill of China, of whom W.T.Barber has written a most interesting Life: and Nehemiah Goreh of India, whose biography was published a few years ago by Longmans; and Henry Venn, the greatest of all the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, whose Biography, written by William Knight, was published some time ago by Seeley, Jackson and Halliday of London; and General Samuel C. Armstrong, the very flavor of whose life is preserved in the Biography by his daughter, Mrs. Talbot. I do not believe that a Summer vacation could be spent better than by a study of these five books that I have suggested.

With kind regards to Mrs. Fife and yourself, I am

Your sincere friend,

April 26th, 1911.

Miss Myrtle Ducret,

Saharanpur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Ducret:

Your very good letter of January 6th was received some time ago. It was a great pleasure to hear from you at all, and especially nice to get so thoroughly good a letter, so full of interesting items, indicating so clearly your sensible outlook on the work and your eagerness to learn all that is to be learned, both of language and of people, that you may fulfill well the mission on which God has sent you. The Women's Board of Philadelphia was anxious to have some word about you, so Mrs. Wood made a copy of your good letter and sent it to them.

I can understand exactly how you felt about your visit to Benares. I can remember the sickening impression which it made on Mrs. Speer and me. I felt as one walking around near some dark cavern from which evil fumes were pouring forth. I wanted to get away to some place where cool, clean winds would be blowing, where one could look on white snow and have his being washed of all the subtle, penetrating poison that he felt had been creeping through him.

Over against all this terrible revelation of what Christianity has to overcome, however, is the assurance that God is strong, and that His power is at work in India.

I have just been reading a fascinating book on India by Sir Andrew Fraser, entitled "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots." The spirit of the book, as anyone who knew Sir Andrew would expect, is beautiful, full of kindliness, fair-mindedness and generosity of judgment, coupled with absolute straightforwardness and plain-speaking. There is an excellent chapter in it on Christian Missions.

Miss Ducret - 2.

I enclose a copy of several paragraphs speaking of the reality of the results of Missions. I was glad that I had them in mind some nights ago when I went to speak at the Labor Temple, which the Rev. Charles Stelzle of the Board of Home Missions conducts on the East Side in New York City. It is an effort to demonstrate the possibility of maintaining a successful Christian enterprise down town in New York. I don't know that the lines on which the experiment is being carried forward will help very much to answer this particular question of the kind of Christian institution which it is wise and possible to carry on in such a situation, but it is a very interesting work. It was a very miscellaneous crowd that was present last evening, and after I had stated the argument for Foreign Missions, they were given an opportunity to ask questions, and for an hour they kept one busy meeting every kind of objection and criticism. There were Jews, Socialists, unbelievers, Christadelphians, and all sort of people who too a hand, and one man, who I think was in evening clothes, although I suspect he had been drinking a bit, made a furious assault on me and Indian Missions, and I was glad to be able to quote such testimonies as Sir Andrew Fraser's and Sir William Macworth Young's in reply to him. They didn't silence him at all, but I think they satisfied the reasonable element in the audience. I don't know how much good is accomplished by the attempt to argue Missions with people who are unwilling to admit any of your premises, but I enjoyed it, and one always hopes that some word of truth may find a bit of good soil to fall upon and grow in.

I enclose, herewith, a postal card which came for you a long time ago and which would have been sent on, but I held it until I was writing to you personally and could enclose it.

It will be a great pleasure to hear from you whenever you can write, and with kind regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosures.

April 26th, 1911.

The Rev. K.C.Chatterjee, D.D.,

Hoshyarpur, Punjab,

INDIA.

My dear Dr. Chatterjee:

Your good letter of January 26th, with its little memorial card of the opening ceremony at the Mona Datta Church, has been received, and also the beautiful picture of the Church. It must have been a great comfort to Dr. Datta to build the Church, and a great comfort to you and Mrs. Chatterjee to have It built. It was good to hear of the dedication. Dr. Halsey will make a little article out of your account of it for the Assembly Herald or for the church papers. I trust that the building may be the means of bringing the comfort and blessing of the Gospel to many hearts.

I hope that you and Mrs. Chatterjee still feel the benefit of your trip to Scotland, and that God may long spare your lives for the work in India.

I read with great interest the report of the Board of Directors of the Forman Christian College, signed by you as President, and forwarded by Mr. Fife. We rejoice in all the good work that the College is doing, and in the stable foundations that have been built beneath it, and we are all happy in the honor which has been given to the College and the Mission and the Church, as well as to Dr. Ewing, by his appointment as Vice-chancellor of the University.

I could hardly credit one statement in the Report of the College, and thought at first that there must be a mistake in the figures, but I see the same figures in the printed report of the Mission. I refer to the sentence in which you say that "the College has sent out 7200 students." There surely have not been this many graduates, and I did not suppose that there had been as many men as this actually students in the College, or is it possible that this number

institutes those who have been sent out from the Rang Mahal School ? How blessed a thing it would have been if all these men could have been Christians ! You know it has been the honor of our College in Shantung, China. - which is our highest grade institution in China - that every one of its graduates has been a professing Christian. Some have later been disappointments, but comparatively few. If only by the blessing of God the Forman College might have achieved this miracle, what a get greater power it would have been, not only in the Punjab but over the whole of India.

I have just been reading the manuscript of a Biography of Mrs. Calvin Mateer, who with her husband founded the College at Shantung, and who was scarcely a less powerful influence than her husband in determining its principles and achieving its success. Both she and Dr. Mateer believed firmly all their days in the principle of a small institution. Neither of them believed that it would be possible, in a College of more than 100 students, to exert the maximum of Christian influence on each individual, and especially if there was any large element of non-Christian students. Accordingly, they kept the College small and insisted on always having a preponderating element of Christian students. When they began there were no Christians, so that they had to work very slowly and it was many years before they had even a score of students, but when finally they did have them and sent them out, they were men of Christian faith and character and the long thoroughness of their training made them the best educated men in China. They did very much what Dr. Duff did in his early days. Do you think that if he were back now he would be prepared to accept all the principles on which we have organized and are carrying on our educational enterprise, or would he wish to make some changes ?

Please give my warmest regards to Mrs. Chatterjee and believe me with much love from us all.

Your sincere friend,

April 28th, 1911.

The Rev. D.J.Fleming,

Forman Christian College,

Lahore, INDIA.

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I am very much obliged for the little package of postal cards of Dr. Ewing. It is an excellent picture and we will make good use of the cards.

I thank you, also, for the copy of the paper entitled "Temporary Residence for Service in India." May I ask what use you had already made of this paper ? I have not seen it in any of our publications here, and should be glad to know what circulation you have given it, or were you counting on us to see that it came to the notice of young men ? I hope that with the growing wealth here, that there may be a growing body of men and women like the large number of such men and women in England, who will be able and willing to go out to the missionary enterprise at their own charges.

I received Professor Siraj-ud-Din's reply to my questions just in time to get it into the book. The book ought to be out within a week now, and I will see that a copy of it is sent to him. I am sending him a little note thanking him for his kindness.

I hope that you and Mrs. Forman are well, and that all the work is moving forward encouragingly. You must have your hands more than full, and yet I know are finding time for the studies that one must keep up if his mind is to be kept fresh and his power to grow.

I have just succeeded in getting, after a long search, a second hand copy of Maclear's "History of Christian Missions During the Middle Ages," published nearly fifty years ago, and long out of print, but still the most complete and interesting account of the spirit and methods and ideals of the

Mr. Fielding - 2.

missionaries who carried the Gospel over Europe. I think if you could get hold of a copy you would be greatly interested in it. In the concluding chapter he deals with five special features of this medieval missionary work; - 1st, indiscriminate baptism; 2nd, method of missionary instruction illustrated by the preaching of men like St. Patrick and Augustine, by the correspondence of Daniel, the Bishop of Winchester, by the sermons of Boniface and the advice of Alcuin to Charlemagne and Arno; 3rd, the absence of vernacular translations of the Bible, with certain exceptions; 4th, the policy of the medieval Missions with respect to heathenism, where he contends that they cannot be charged with accomodating their teaching to heathen errors; and 5th, with illegitimate methods of propagating the Gospel, illustrated in the campaigns of Clovis and other political movements. In a preceding chapter he has dealt with the contrast between medieval and apostolic Missions, with the immense influence of individuals and the work of general conferences. It is wonderfully stimulating to study the aims and experiences of these men who carried Christianity over Europe, and the story is rich in suggestions to us. I think you would enjoy reading this book of Maclear's, and with it a few missionary biographies of men who dealt originally and under an evident spiritual guidance with the problems which we are facing now; - men like David Hill of China, of whom W.T.Barber has written a most interesting Life; and Nehemiah Goreh of India, whose Biography was published a few years ago by Longmans; and Henry Venn, the greatest of all the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, whose Biography, written by William Knight, was published some time ago by Seeley, Jackson and Halliday of London; and General Samuel C. Armstrong, the very flower of whose life is preserved in the Biography by his daughter, Mrs. Talbot. I do not believe that a Summer vacation could be spent better than by a study of these five books that I have suggested.

With kind regards to Mrs. Fiske and yourself, and rejoicing in all the great work that you are doing, I am

Yours sincere friend,

April 26th, 1911.

Professor R. Siraj-ud-Din,

Forman Christian College,

Lahore, India.

My dear Professor Siraj-ud-Din;

Your kind note of December last, with your replies to my questions, came just in time for me to make use of them in the book for which I wanted them. I am very much obliged for them and very grateful that they came just when they did. The statement would have been very incomplete without them. I shall send you a copy of the book as soon as it comes from the Press.

With best wishes, I am

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible]

April 8th, 1911.

The Rev. H.M.Andrews,

Woodstock College,

Mussourie, INDIA.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

Your good letter of February 7th, enclosing a copy of the letter from Mrs. Andrews and yourself to the President and members of the Board of Directors, was received some days ago. Mrs. Turner sent me, also, Mrs. Andrews' letters of February 1st and February 9th to her, and also the copy of the letter to the Board of Directors which Mrs. Andrews had sent her. Mrs. Turner has gained improved in health but is not at all well, and said that she simply could not undertake to read long correspondence and said she was rather to be settled by us, with the understanding that I would report to her when it was settled.

Dr. Cherry has written very strongly on the subject and rather queried as to why it was necessary to submit the questions asked regarding Woodstock in my last letter to the Mission. I have explained to him that this was necessary for two reasons; 1st, that we were not entirely clear as to just what the Mind of the Mission would be with regard to the proposals made, especially when there was so much more behind them than lay on the face; and second, Mrs. Turner, who was purposing to make this gift, had a bitter experience a few years ago with one of the China Missions. She gave a large sum for a school which had been approved by the Mission, but when the money was actually in hand and the work was about to begin, then the differences of judgment in the Mission came to expression, and not only was the enterprise held up, but it was finally disapproved. [illegible] a great long to have a repetition of the experience, and [illegible] unless she was sure, not only that the Mission would acquiesce in the gift, but that it heartily approved of it, and was pre-

Mr. Andrews - 3.

pared to undertake all the responsibilities that were involved in its acceptance.

We shall await with great interest the reply from India. I trust it may not be long delayed. Mrs. Turner is able to look after her affairs now, but it would be unfortunate if there should be a return of her illness before we know definitely whether the Mission really desires such a gift as is proposed.

Mrs. Kennedy has shown me also Mrs. Andrews' last letters to her, in which Mrs. Andrew proposes that if the large gift cannot be made, perhaps a smaller gift might be possible which would yield sufficient income to provide for the enlarged work that you and she would like to have Woodstock do. In this letter Mrs. Andrews has further suggested that if this gift should not be possible, perhaps Mrs. Kennedy might acquire the Midlands Estate, and Mrs. Andrews spoke also of the special necessities created by the cholera. Mrs. Kennedy wanted my opinion and I wrote as strongly as I could in the hope that she would at least feel able to provide the amount needed on account of the cholera, and would be interested in the Midlands Estate proposition. Interested, however, is scarcely the right word, for Mrs. Kennedy is profoundly interested and eager to do all in her power, but she has given generously to some objects which were especially near to her, and does not feel that she can give more than small sums at present to other objects in which she is interested. In reply to my letter she wrote;

"As far as the Woodstock School is concerned, I cannot do anything at present as my [illegible] tied by what I have already [illegible]. I think it might be wise to warn [illegible] the Mission [illegible] Midlands Estate. Of course the Mission will help the school with this debt incurred by the unexpected visitation of cholera as it was entirely beyond the control of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews."

Mr. Andrews - 3.

Could you secure at once from the [illegible] Board of Directors an expression of opinion as to the purchase of Midlands ? Have you not an Executive Committee that would not [illegible] in such a matter, so that there need not be any delay ? In view of what Mrs. Kennedy says regarding the debt due to the cholera, I cannot do anything but suggest that that be presented to the Mission, and that it should be dealt with the situation on the basis of the enlarged appropriations made for the coming year.

I hope that you and Mrs. Andrews are both well and better than you were, and that the prospect of relief has [illegible] been a tonic to you all.

With kind regards, I am

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer.

(2)

[illegible]

The Rev. [illegible],
c/o Rev. R. McC. Paterson,
22 Queen Street,
[illegible]

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Your good letter of March 28th was received some days ago and I should have written earlier, but I have simply had to give up any hope of being able to attend even to the most necessary correspondence, in view of the repeated absences from New York which could not be avoided, and have almost constant conferences here.

I have asked Mr. Day to send you some money on your home allowance account to your Edinburgh address, and trust that the delay has not inconvenienced you.

I hope you have had a good trip, and should you are going to take a rest in Great Britain. We shall look forward to seeing you when you come on in the Summer. I hope you will not take on too much speaking engagements either in Great Britain or here, but will make sure of having the rest which you need.

With warm regard, I am

Your always friend,

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUNJAB MISSION.

1911--1912.

AMBALA.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. R. Shackwell	$90.00	
Rev. H.A.Whitlock	1060.00	
Miss M.D.Pratt	540.00	
Miss J.M.Carleton, M.D.	540.00	
		$ 2250.00

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES:

Rev. H.A.Whitlock (1)		100.00
		$2350.

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Rev. F.B.McCluskey	$1000.00	
Rev. R. Shackwell, D.D. (Home)	1000.00	
		$ 2000.00

CHILDREN'S HOME AIDE:

Mr. McCluskey (4)		400.00

PASSAGE AND TRAVEL:

Dr. and Mrs. Shackwell		600.00
		$3000.

SUMMARY FOR AMBALA.

CLASS I.	$ 2350.	
CLASS II.	3000.	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 4690.
CLASS V.		4336.
CLASS VI.		2746.
CLASS VII.		1911.
CLASS IX.		408.
TOTAL....	$ 5350.	.....Rs.14,093.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FUNDAO MISSION.

1911-1912.

DATTA SON.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Mr. [illegible]	$1000.
Mr. H. [illegible]	700.
Mr. A. [illegible]	400.
Miss G. O. Woodside	[illegible]
Mr. J. [illegible]	500.

$ 2925.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Miss G. O. Woodside	$ 300.

NATIONAL SEC. [illegible]:

Miss Woodside	300.

$ 600.00

SUMMARY OF DATTA SON.

CLASS I.	$ 2925.	
CLASS II.	300.	
CLASS IV.		Rs. [illegible]
CLASS V.		" 8340.
CLASS VII.		" 1528.
CLASS IX.		" 265.
TOTAL	$ 3225.	Rs. 12,[illegible]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUNJAB MISSION.

1911-1912.

FIROZEPOR.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. T.J.Gordon, D.D.	$ 648.00
C.W.Forman, D.D.	1000.00
Rev. C.H.Carter	640.00
Miss M.M.Allen, M.D.	540.00
Miss C.L.Ward	640.00
Miss J.L.Jones	540.00
	$ 5998.00

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:

C.W.Forman	200.00
	$ 4196.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:

Rev. J.L.Forman	$ 450.00

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION.

CLASS I.	$ 4196.	
CLASS II.	450.	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 5914.
CLASS V.		" 2664.
CLASS VI.		" 2701.
CLASS VII.		" 1741.
CLASS IX.		" 207.
TOTAL	$ 4646.	Rs. 13,505.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FORCE LEGION.

1911-1912.

KOWLOON.

CLASS I. [illegible]

SALARIES:

[illegible]	$ 700.
[illegible]	340.
	$ 1060.00

SUMMARY FOR WHOLE YEAR.

CLASS I.	$ 1060.
CLASS IV.	Rs. 7048.
CLASS V.	" 2719.
CLASS VI.	" 7110.
CLASS VII.	" 1477.
CLASS IX.	" 310.
TOTAL	$ 1060. .... Rs. 13,678.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUNJAB MISSION.

1911--1912.

JOURNAL.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. C.D.Newton, D.D.	$ 720.	
Rev. J.H.Orbison, M.D.	1000.	
Rev. L.J.Newton	918.	
		$ 2638.00
CHILDREN' ALLOWANCE:		
J.H.Orbison, M.D.	200.00	
		$ 2838.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

CHILDREN' ALLOWANCE:		
J.H.Orbison, M.D.	$ 450.00	
PASSAGE AND TRAVEL:		
Dr. Orbison (2 children)	600.00	
		$ 1050.00

SUMMARY FOR SUBMITTER.

CLASS I.	$ 2646.00	
CLASS II.	1050.00	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 7967.
CLASS V.		2770.
CLASS VI.		200.
CLASS VII.		1690.
CLASS IX.		260.
TOTAL	$ 3696.00	Rs.12,887.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUNJAB MISSION.

1911—1912.

INDIA.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:
J.T. Newton

$ 1080.

SUMMARY OF INDIA.

CLASS I.	$1080.	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 1610.
CLASS V.		" 2164.
CLASS VII.		" 422.
CLASS IX.		" 129.
TOTAL ..	$1080. ...	Rs. 4251.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUNJAB MISSION.

1911--1912.

LAHORE.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:			
Rev. J.J.R.Ewing, D.D.	$ 1080.00		
Rev. H.D.Griswold, (7 mos.)	378.00		
Rev. H.D.Griswold (5 mos.)	450.00		
Rev. W.J.Clark	1080.00		
Rev. D.J.Fleming	1080.00		
Rev. A.D.Lucas (6 months)	324.00		
Rev. E.D.Lucas (6 months)	540.00		
Mr. W.J.McKee	1080.00		
[illegible]	540.00		
Miss M.J.R.MacDonald (4 mos.)	180.00		
		$ 6732.00	
CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:			
J.J.R.Ewing	175.00		
H.D.Griswold (6 mos.)	50.00		
W.J.Clark	290.00		
D.J.Fleming	200.00		
		$ 715.00	
			$ 7447.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:			
Mrs. H.D.Griswold (6 mos.)	$ 300.00	$ 300.00	
CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:			
H.D.Griswold	$ 400.00		
W.J.Clark	360.00		
		$ 760.00	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:			
Mrs. H.D.Griswold		$ 450.00	
			$ 1510.00

SUMMARY FOR LAHORE.

CLASS I.	$ 7447.00	
CLASS II.	1510.00	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 2899.
CLASS V.		5660.
CLASS VI.		1539.
CLASS VII.		1593.
CLASS IX.		995.
TOTAL	$ 8957.00	.....Rs. 12,686.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL UNION.

1911--1912.

LOCAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Class IV.	Rs. [illegible].
Class VII.	[illegible].
Class L.	[illegible].
Total	Rs. [illegible].

[illegible] ENROLMENT [illegible] PRIMARY EDUCATION

1921-1922.

[illegible] PROVINCE.

CLASS IV.	No. 7[illegible].
[illegible]	[illegible].
CLASS VII.	[illegible].
CLASS IX.	[illegible].
TOTAL ...	No. 4494.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUNJAB MISSION.

1911-1912.

BURMA.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:		
Rev. J.McCherry, D.D.	$ 1080.	
Rev. J.E.Fife, D.D.	1080.	
Rev. U.S.G.Jones	1080.	
Rev. A.B.Gould	1080.	
Miss L. Marston, M.D.	540.	
Miss L.C.Helm	540.	
Miss M.M.Kerr	540.	
		$ 5940.
CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:		
E.E.Fife (1)	$ 150.	
U.S.G.Jones (1)	150.	
A.B.Gould (4)	400.	
		$ 700.
		$ 6640.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:		
Miss S.McCherry	$ 550.	
Miss J.N.Hyde	550.	
		$ 1100.
CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:		
U.S.G.Jones		$ 300.
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:		
Miss S.McCherry		$ 600.
		$ 2000.00

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

CLASS I.	$ 6640.00	
CLASS II.	2000.00	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 9243.
CLASS V.		" 11913.
CLASS VII.		" 1835.
CLASS IX.		" 942.
TOTAL ...	$8640.00	.. Rs. 23,931.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1911--1912.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

CLASS V. ..... AS. 990.

CLASS VI. ..... [illegible]

TOTAL ..... [illegible]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FUTURE EXECUTION.

1911—1912.

MISSOURI.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. [illegible] Atkins	$1000.
Rev. A. Mitchell, D.D.	640.
	$ 1620.

SUMMARY FOR MISSOURI.

CLASS I.	$ 1620.	
CLASS V.		Rs. 2580.
CLASS VII.		" 500.
CLASS IX.		" 199.
TOTAL ...	$ 1620.	Rs. 3279.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUNJAB MISSION.

1911--1912.

SAHARANPUR.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:		
Rev. H.C.Velte (7 mos.)	$ 373.00	
Rev. H.C.Velte (5 mos.)	450.00	
Rev. H.A.Ahrens	1080.00	
Miss M. Ducret	540.00	
Miss L. Morris	540.00	
		$ 2983.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:		
C. Borup	$1100.00	
CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:		
H.C.Velte	300.00	
C. Borup	150.00	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:		
Mr. C. Borup	750.00	
		$ 2300.00

SUMMARY FOR SAHARANPUR.

CLASS I.	$ 2983.00	
CLASS II.	2300.00	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 2350.
CLASS V.		Rs.14898.
CLASS VII.		Rs. 2266.
CLASS IX.		Rs. 500.
TOTAL	$ 5283.00	Rs.20,124.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BOMBAY MISSION.

1911--1912.

SUBAHU.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:		
Rev. R. D. Tracy (8 mos.)		$ 162.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:			
M.B.Carleton, M.D.	$1200.		
Rev. R.D.Tracy (8 mos.)	400.		
		$1600.00	
CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE:			
M.B.Carleton		650.00	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:			
R.D.Tracy		500.00	
			$ 2550.00

SUMMARY FOR SUBAHU.

CLASS I.	$ 162.00	
CLASS II.	2550.00	
CLASS IV.		Rs. 1246.
CLASS VI.		700.
CLASS VII.		458.
CLASS IX.		40.

TOTAL ... $2712.00 .....Rs. 2444.

[illegible]

AMBALA	5850.00	....	Rs. 14,033.
[illegible] DUN	[illegible]	.....	" 12,265.
[illegible]	4[illegible]	.....	" [illegible]
HOSHIARPUR	1000.00	.....	" [illegible]
JULLUNDUR	[illegible]	.....	" [illegible]
[illegible]	1050.00	.....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	" 12,[illegible]
[illegible]		.....	" [illegible]
[illegible]		.....	[illegible]
LUDHIANA	3[illegible]0.00	.....	23,531.
[illegible]		.....	4,91[illegible]
[illegible]	1[illegible]0.00	.....	[illegible]
[illegible]	5[illegible]0.00	.....	[illegible]
[illegible]	2712.00	.....	[illegible]
TOTAL ...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible],
[illegible],
Carolina Avenue,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

My dear Mr. Goldsbey:

I have not had one minute until now in which I could answer your letter of May 11th. I have already communicated with Mr. [illegible], reporting to him the action of the Huntsville Mission in appointing you its delegate to the Assembly. I do not think any more that this will be necessary, but I enclose, herewith, a certificate to the same effect.

Hoping to see you at the assembly, and with kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Enclosure.

[illegible]

This is to certify that [illegible] General Assembly in Atlantic City, May, 1911. The official Minutes of the Mission, forwarded to the Board of Foreign Missions, record this action [illegible]

[illegible]

Aug 10th, 1921.

Mrs. [illegible]

Wooster, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Carleton:

Your letter to Mr. Day came several days ago, and his office asked me at once whether the way was clear to arrange for your return to India this Fall. I certainly hope that it is, but in view of Dr. Carleton's experience and what you say in your letter of his present condition, we feel that we ought [illegible] arrangements.

Will you kindly ask Dr. Wishard if he will report fully, stating whether in his judgment it is wise for Dr. Carleton to go back this Fall?

With kind regards to you both, I am

Very faithfully yours,

The Rev. R.E. Fife,
Ludhiana, Punjab, India.

My dear Mr. Fife:-

Your good letter of April 13th was received ten days ago. The important question which it presents was laid before the Board at its meeting yesterday, and we are calling to Mr. Clark, and I have written fully to Mr. Velte regarding the whole question [illegible] copy of my letter to Mr. Velte. I hope to be able to write shortly to the Mission, but meanwhile would report to you [illegible] additional Missionary appointments have been made, so that we have now under appointment and assignment to the Punjab, the following three men and three women: Mr. Rice, Mr. Henry, Mr. Barrows and Miss Helm, Miss Evans and Miss Caroline Newton. [illegible] Newton was appointed yesterday. [illegible] Helm was appointed sometime ago, but she will not be going out this year. I am glad to say that we have also three men and two women for the North India Mission who will go out this fall.

I hope that Mrs. Fife is now quite well. I am sorry that Dr. Chatterjee was not able to go to the meeting of the Continuation [illegible] The American members left sometime ago.

With warm regard,

[illegible]

May 17th, 1911.

The Rev. Walter J. Clark,
Lahore, Punjab,
India.

My dear Clark:-

I enclose herewith a letter to Mr. Voite, which will be self-explanatory, with reference to the Rev. [illegible] of Saharanpur.

I have wanted to get an opportunity to write to you about a number of points, but it has been impossible, and I [illegible] just a letter to [illegible] as I [illegible] this afternoon to Atlantic City to the conference preceding the General Assembly.

You will have received before this the printed appropriation [illegible], and I trust that it will prove sufficient, and that the [illegible] will not feel it to be necessary to have [illegible] sheets copied out as we have done.

We judged that in making out the budget estimates, it was for [illegible] that the fiscal year ran [illegible] March 31st, because furloughs were entered for furloughs that will not be due until April, 1912. All appropriations for such furloughs will fall, accordingly, in the first month of the fiscal year 1912, [illegible] have been entered accordingly from the appropriations as sent out to you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark and the children,

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] April [illegible], 1931.

The Rev. Henry C. Velte,
Saharanpur, Punjab,
[illegible]

My dear Mr. Velte:-

Mr. Fife's letter of April [illegible] enclosing the Creasler letter to the Mission and the diagram of the Saharanpur Compound, together with your letter and that of Mrs. Hope by [illegible] was duly rec[illegible]. [illegible] Mrs. Hope's letter of the same date was received.

The question was laid before the Board at its meeting yesterday and the following action was taken at that time:

> Resolved that the [illegible] be asked to consider what is the [illegible] building property and the rights they have, through the [illegible] ownership of only [illegible] of about [illegible] the [illegible], and if [illegible], whether they cannot be [illegible] the [illegible] from the [illegible] property [illegible] the [illegible] Mission.

The first part of the query was suggested by the fact that you have so large a property already, including the Anderson School of Industry, the [illegible] Compound, and the [illegible] Compound, [illegible] that you make good use of the [illegible] property. This is in a direct line of thought for the question of the right-of-way, which also, as the property owners [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible].

A solution [illegible] to the Board was the possibility of exchange for the present right-of-way another right of way, which, after leaving the [illegible] Anderson [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] Anderson [illegible] quarters, and the proposed site for the new unmarried men's quarters, [illegible] to the left and follow the rear wall of the property to the railway [illegible] would be a [illegible] that the [illegible], and while the [illegible] plan may not be quite as satisfactory as the [illegible] is [illegible], it is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The second question was suggested by the fact that the Board has al-
[illegible] of these appropriations. It is true that there will be a little money re-
leased from the Kennedy Property Grants by special offerings of the Women's
Jubilee, many of which have been designated for objects of property which had
been included in the lists under the Kennedy Bequest; but the Board proposes,
of course, to consider these released funds in full view of the claims of all
the Missions, and is hesitant about distributing them upon isolated appeals,
except where the appeal is accompanied by the Missions' declaration that it
regards the object appealed for as taking precedence over every other need,
including the needs on the Missions' former requests under the Kennedy Fund,
which the Board was not able to cover out of that Fund; in other words, in
connection with this present call, does the Mission place the necessity of
buying this property, in advance of every other need? If so, is it not
sufficiently important to include it under the Grant from the Kennedy Fund
already made for the Mission, even if this necessitates the displacement of
something else?

If the Mission takes this view, and desires immediately to buy this
property, as something that must be done, it is at liberty, under the Board's
action to purchase it out of the appropriations already made to it from the
Bequest without waiting for further correspondence.

If, later, when the Board distributes the money released by the
Women's Jubilee Offerings, it is possible to replace this 10,000 Rupees by
an added appropriation of that amount, it will of course be done.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Clark's letter [illegible] asking for a [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Fife's [illegible] as President of the Mission, [illegible] the place of [illegible] request, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] request us to cable the Board's Decision.

On reviewing all the correspondence again, I judge that under the Board's action, you will at once buy the [illegible] property, as they propose [illegible] [illegible] and expenses. It is [illegible] that the opportunity to purchase should be seized at once.

There is one further point worth mentioning, namely: the possibility of your selling the property to the railway, retaining the right-of-way, and realizing from the purchase price the full amount spent for the property. I should think this would be the wise thing to do if the property is not absolutely necessary. [illegible] a very considerable piece of property. I [illegible] it however, and it [illegible] for future growth.

Mr. Severance is not now in the country and so I cannot present the [illegible] [illegible] with an accident.

It will be a little difficult to phrase a cablegram to cover the case [illegible] the Board's action, but we are [illegible] to Mr. Clark, as follows:

" Fox Idmoniarum under Missions' Kennedy Grant", meaning-

" Board authorizes the purchase of Fox property under Missions' Kennedy Grant.

I am sending copies of this letter to Dr. Fife and Mr. Clark.

We laid before the Board at the meeting yesterday, also, a number of letters which had come regarding the difficulties surrounding the position of the [illegible] teachers, the Board listening with very great sympathy, and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I have also been with Mrs. Vulté, and was glad to hear from her how well Mowbry is doing at Nerenberg.

With warmest regards,

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

May 19th, 1911.

The Rev. F.B.McCuskey,

Carolina Avenue,

Fort Thomas, Ky.

My dear Mr. McCuskey:

I am very sorry to hear that your children have been ill and that this will prevent your getting to the Assembly. I hope that the illness may not be serious and trust that the children will soon be entirely happy once more and ready to enjoy an American Summer.

With kind regards to Mrs. McCuskey and yourself, I am

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

The Rev. C.R.Newton, D.D.,

Jullundur City, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Newton:

I have just received your letter of April 30th with its grievous and [illegible] tidings of Dr. [illegible]'s [illegible] and [illegible] of the service here or [illegible], and his [illegible] and power and joy of the boundless service on high.

We cannot but be thankful with you that your brother was able to return to India and [illegible] his life in the land he loved most, and [illegible] himself so truly loved. We [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] longer to rest, but [illegible] in India, and [illegible] were convinced that he ought not to spend the winter here, and that he would be better in India, if only he could bring himself to lay aside some of his work and rest. Doubtless [illegible] he did, and that he should in this way, which would have pleased him best, finish his course with faithfulness and joy.

I shall read your letter to the Board at the next meeting, and know how [illegible] and [illegible] will go out to you and to Mrs. R.R.Newton and to Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Mr. Harcourt.

With warm regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

[illegible] 14th, [illegible].

[illegible]

Wooster, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Carleton:

Your good letter of June 4th has been received. I am glad [illegible] a letter which I am writing to him. You will rejoice to know that Sabathu [illegible] are carrying, and pray that God may sustain and uphold you and enable you to go forward trusting perfectly in Him.

With warm regard,

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

[illegible], 1911.

The Rev. [illegible] Fife, D.D.,

Ludiana, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Fife:

We are much perplexed as to the right course to pursue with regard to Dr. Carleton's return to India. On the one hand he is not well and will not be able to do full work. On the other hand, there is nothing that he can do here. He will be much happier in India than he is here, and the conditions of his life and connection with the work in India lay a special obligation on our Board to send him back, unless it is clearly wrong to do so.

He and Mrs. Carleton have hoped to be able to go back this Fall; but we have delayed making arrangements for their return in the hope that the doctor in charge of Dr. Carleton might feel justified in advising his return. Dr. Carleton is under the care of Dr. J.C. Wishard, for many years a medical missionary in Persia, - a thoroughly competent man, who is able to look at the matter both from the point of view of the physician and from the point of view of the missionary. Just a little while ago we received Dr. Wishard's judgment in the case in the following letter.

The other day Mrs. Carleton called to see me about their return to India next Fall. Later her husband came bringing a letter from you in which you asked him to have me report as to his condition of health.

It is very hard for me to know just what to say. Dr. Carleton is practically over his infection, but the disease has left him with a lot of [illegible] he is now suffering from syphilophobia. What he needs is to get away at some [illegible] It is almost impossible for him to ever find anything here as here to be, broken as [illegible] doctor after his many years of service, if such a place

[illegible]

medical certificate were demanded of course it could not be given. If he can [illegible]

[illegible] Mission should understand that he will not be able to do full work, at least [illegible] I have my very serious doubts whether he will ever be able to do a full missionary's work. But that in justice he should be given a [illegible] have not the least doubt or question. No one can say that the results of the change would be [illegible] Mission should depend upon where he had to go. [illegible] not to be left alone. It is certainly a hard matter to settle.

I wrote in reply Mr. [illegible] letter as follows;

Your good letter of May 23rd with enclosure to Dr. Carleton, was duly received. I was just about to write to you on the subject, as Mr. Carleton said [illegible] and that you would express your opinion if we asked [illegible] It is, as you say, a very perplexing situation. On [illegible] we had a very similar problem in connection with Dr. Frank Newton of the [illegible]. He [illegible] on Turin of broken leg, and while he greatly improved here, was [illegible] in addition to [illegible] all work on the field. It was impossible, however, that he should spend the winter here, so the B and A advised his return, with [illegible] home to the Mission [illegible] to be allowed to take [illegible] health permitted and [illegible] and [illegible] in Calcutta. [illegible] in spite of [illegible] he threw himself "full blast" into the work with the old fire energy, with the result that last month he died [illegible] of influenza, while he was visiting his brother.

I fear there are only two of these stations in India where the climatic [illegible] will be suitable for Dr. Carleton, and it may be difficult to arrange for his assignment to one of these stations. Of course, the ideal thing would be for him to return to [illegible] station in Canada, but then he would be alone with nobody to restrain him, and with the [illegible] that he would fling himself into the work with the old fire energy and [illegible]

I think perhaps the best thing will be to write a [illegible] subject to the President of the Mission, who is a very [illegible], let all the facts, and let him talk it over with the Executive Committee and advise as to what is to be arranged. [illegible] Mr. Wishard is [illegible] to be able to be before the Executive Committee [illegible] 23rd [illegible]

Dr. Wishard showed this reply to Mrs. Carleton, who writes as follows;

Dr. Wishard gave me your letter to read, saying I should write freely to you. I hardly know how to write, for I don't know what to do, not in the natural course of my husband's malady and recovery. Dr. Wishard and all the [illegible] have thought he would finally recover, if not entirely, so far as to have useful years ahead of him. His life has so much of it been spent in India that [illegible] here do not suit him. He has so far become an Indian he would not [illegible] a life [illegible] here in his decrepit condition. In India I think he will be happier, and [illegible] that he may not be able to do "full work" for some time, [illegible]

[illegible] hold a check on him and prevent his working when he should not and

in lines that would tax him too severely. He is not intent on returning to Sabathu. Santoshi Majra and Roupar are dear to him and the district work is an old hobby of his.

I almost feel guilty in writing this way, yet I believe that unless [illegible] AS he promised his father he would become a medical missionary in India. [illegible] never wavered, and as soon as he had finished his studies he went out, not to hanker after America, but to live in India for the love of her people and their [illegible] and finding his classmates rich and prosperous doctors makes him only wonder how they can be content to live such narrow lives as they seem to. He says now he is tired of doing nothing and wants to get out to India, where he can do something even when he is weak. I have not told him of Dr. Frank's death. He will feel it deeply. They have been dear friends so long. Of course the Board and Mission feel the need of great care in deciding this question. I fancy, too, the vote for his return will not be unanimous. But nevertheless, it looks to me like the only hope for his recovery. He is so often discouraged. It is all I can do to keep up his courage. If the Mission and Board decide now that it will not do to return him, I am afraid he will just give up.

I am sure I don't want him to be a useless man or laid on the shelf, and of all things I don't want to be "deadwood." I feel he ought to have the benefit of the doubt, and if after two years he is unable to do full work for the Mission we can again talk it over. And I still think he must continue in India, even if we shall have to give up Mission work. I sometimes feel I have a very hard problem to face, and for this reason I want to take our Charlotte [illegible] She is 15 now and in Preparatory School. She can easily prepare for College work in Woodstock, and if it should be that doctor fails, she can be a great help in a hundred ways.

If you feel the Mission should decide this question and can do so [illegible] anything [illegible] I [illegible] any doubt about his returning in the Fall. The hope is buoying him up and I fear to shatter his hopes.

Thanking you for your patience with me now and your true sympathy, I am"

After receiving Mrs. Carleton's letter, I wrote again to Dr. Wishard as follows;

I have a very good letter from Mrs. Carleton, written after you had shown her my last note to you. I think I cannot do better than quote your last letter and Mrs. Carleton's to the President of the Mission, asking him to lay the matter at once before the Executive Committee. I think we all feel the [illegible] to be returned to India, if possible, [illegible] to him. On the other hand, we must be just to the Mission, on which the return of a missionary in such a condition lays heavy responsibilities. Suppose Dr. Carleton were a member of the East Persia Mission, and the proposition were to send him back to Teheran. How would you feel about it, and will you not [illegible] to have sent [illegible] to form a judgment with regard to him?

[illegible] Sabathu Station, so that I [illegible] copy of this on Mrs. [illegible] and she have written. I think with her that it isn't necessary to say anything anything to Dr. Carleton now with reference to our correspondence with the Mission.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Since Mr. Speer dictated the foregoing, and in his absence, the following letter has come from Dr. Richard, in reply to Mr. Speer's last letter:

"Your good letter of [illegible] has come, in which you say: "Supposing Dr. Carleton were a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the proposition came to send him back to Tabriz. How would you feel about it and will you not write to me which of the two letters, that you wish to have sent to you with regard to his case, if you were on the field and were called upon to give a judgment with regard to him."

Due to receipt the first part of the question, I have to say that if Dr. Carleton had been located in Tabriz - a station not unlike Sabzevar, as I understand it - and he had met with a disability in the prime time of his [illegible] and if he wished to do [illegible] work, and to put his life [illegible] I would not [illegible] him. It would seem to me [illegible] as great as the sense. When I [illegible] Dr. Carleton, I felt he was [illegible] such a [illegible]. The colleagues that have spent of a place for those laid aside while in the line of duty. The [illegible] cannot delegate the duty to others, nor disclaim responsibility for the judgment given. But this is only my opinion and is not worth very much. I have no special interest in Dr. Carleton, except to be of help to him and to the work in general. I have been glad to have [illegible] as a patient, if he had to have a doctor, and I have given him a good deal of time and attention. I have, of course, made no charge for my services. It has been a pleasure to be of my service to them in their distress. I sometimes wonder if Mr. Carleton realizes how great is their distress. If I were in his place I should prefer to be dead. Of course I do not know much about their financial affairs but I fear they are having a hard time of it. I find it hard to think that he will not be well anywhere, and this thought prevents me from urging his return to India.

I am sure you will find some way of meeting this perplexing matter that will be wholly satisfactory to all. I shall be glad to know that is done in the matter, and if I can be of any help at any time, let me know. Please do not think that I am urging this or that, for this has not been the purpose of any of my letters. I have been drawn into the affair rather against my will. They have come to me several times, and I could not do less than I have done. I do feel, however, that something must be done for him here at home if he is not to be returned to the field.

June 20th, 1911.

The Rev. H.C.Velte,

Saharanpur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Velte:

Your strong letters of May 2nd and May 11th were both received, and Dr. Johnson has also written very strongly on the subject. I can sympathize deeply with your perplexity, especially when you wrote the first letter. I was hoping that shortly after you had written it the appropriation letters would be received, showing the large additional amount given to the Punjab, and that the Mission would feel that it could care for the increased needs at Saharanpur out of these increased grants.

The Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Mission, however, indicate that the Mission is unprepared to do this and asks for a special contribution.

Immediately upon the receipt of your first letter I brought the matter before the Board, and the following action was taken on the basis of the recommendation of the Board of Directors:

The Board voted to express its sympathy with the Board of Directors of the Saharanpur Theological Seminary in view of the threatened deficit of the Seminary for the current fiscal year, amounting to 3600 Rs., but inasmuch as the statement of the Board of Directors was prepared before the appropriations for the North India and Punjab Missions had been received on the field, and inasmuch as these appropriations provide for an increased grant of Rs. 31,960. in excess of what the Mission received the preceding year, it was voted that the matter be referred to the two Missions, to consider whether such a need as that of the Theological Seminary should not have prior claim upon the increased grants.

Your second letter, however, and the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Punjab Mission, necessitate bringing the matter to the Board's attention again, and this will be done at the coming meeting on June 16th. I have to be away at that Meeting, but this letter will be held until after the meeting, and whatever action is taken will be added as a postscript. I am under the impression

that the Board will feel that the matter should be cared for by the two Missions, in view of the large additional appropriations made to the two Missions and the rule with regard to the Kennedy Bequest, which you will get soon in a general letter to all the Missions, stating that the Bequest is not to be available for such special emergency calls, but is to be drawn upon regularly on the basis of the regular estimates, and in supplement to what, from regular income, the Board may be able to apply toward meeting the regular estimates.

The Seminary serves both Missions, and unless there was a distinctive addition made to the Punjab Mission appropriations for the Seminary, it would seem as though the two Missions jointly ought to support it. My impression, however, is that the presence of the Seminary in the bounds of the Punjab Mission has led to an increase in the appropriations for that Mission proportionately, so that the North India Mission might say that the Punjab Mission had been advantaged in its appropriations by the presence of the Seminary at Saharanpur, while the North India Mission had not received any addition to its appropriations on the Seminary's account or by reason of any connection with the Seminary.

I hope that you may get some relief on the field, and that the most important and vital work that we have, of raising up evangelistic workers adequately prepared and truly devoted, may not be allowed to suffer. I hope especially that you will not feel discouraged or be cast down, but that you will go forward with the work with the confident hope that what is needed will be sooner or later supplied.

I want to congratulate you on Mowbray's splendid record at Mercersburg. It is wonderful, and I hope that his future life may fulfill this early promise.

With warm regard, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated June 18th.

Mr. Velte - 3.

P.S. - June 20th.

The following is the action taken by the Board at its meeting yesterday:

The Board replied to the request of the Punjab Mission for a special appropriation of 3600. Rs. for the Saharanpur Seminary, that the Board has already taken action on the request sent to it to this effect by the Board of Directors of the Seminary, and desires the judgment of the two Missions on the question as to whether this is not one of the most proper charges that could be made against the increase of the Rs. 31,960. added to the appropriations of the Punjab and North India Missions for the year 1911-12.

June 20th, 1911.

The Rev. E.E.Fife, D.D.,

Lodiana, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Fife:

Mr. Speer, before leaving on a ten-day trip, asked me to send you immediately after the Board Meeting which was held yesterday afternoon, the Minutes affecting the Punjab Mission. He will write you and the others who are interested in the various actions taken as soon as possible after his return on June 26th. The following are all the actions relating to the Punjab:

The furlough of the Rev. R.D.Tracy of the Punjab Mission was considered as beginning March 15th, 1911, as requested by the Executive Committee of the Punjab Mission.

Upon receipt of the customary application blanks and medical certificate of Miss Nancy Ewing, under engagement of marriage to the Rev. Edmund Lucas of the Punjab Mission, the Treasurer was authorized to meet Miss Ewing's traveling expenses from Scotland to India.

A special appropriation of $200. was made to supplement the salary of the Rev. J.C.R.Ewing, D.D. of the Punjab Mission, in view of the extra expense involved in connection with Dr. Ewing's position as Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab. In taking this action the Board renews its expression of satisfaction at the honor conferred upon Dr. Ewing and the whole cause and the Church which he represents in his elevation to this great honor.

The Punjab Mission was authorized to transfer to the Lahore Presbytery the small piece of ground at Jullundur for a pastor's house.

The Punjab Mission having replied affirmatively to the enquiries of the Secretary in charge of the correspondence as to the desirability of the continuance and enlargement of the Woodstock School, it was voted that Mrs. C.P.Turner be assured that the Board will accept her generous offer of $20,000. for the erection of a building at Woodstock in memory of Mrs. C.M.Thorpe.

It was voted that Moga and Rupar be considered separate stations as requested by the Punjab Mission, with the understanding, however, that in taking this action the Board does not thereby promise additional reinforcements or appropriations. It will do the best it can for the Punjab Mission in connection with its obligation to all the work, and the Mission must provide for the staffing and maintaining of Moga and Rupar within its Mission force and Mission appropriations.

The Board accepted the judgment of the Punjab Mission in reconsidering its proposal to transfer Sabathu and its decision, instead, to continue the work there.

The election of the Rev. A.D. Kelso as Treasurer of the Punjab Mission after January 1st, 1912, in view of the furlough of the Rev. W.J.Clark was approved.

The Board was unable to make a special grant from the interest on the Punjab Mission's share of the Property Fund of the Kennedy Bequest to meet the cost of the supervision of buildings and of the expenses of the Mission's Property Committee , the Board having already counted upon the total interest from the Kennedy Bequest inits determination of the budget for the fiscal year 1911-12. The Board regards, moreover, the cost of the supervision of buildings as a proper part of the cost thereof, to be reckoned with architect's fees and other necessary charges in the estimates submitted by the Missions.

The Board replied to the request of the Punjab Mission for a special appropriation of 3600. Rs. for the Saharanpur Seminary, that the Board has already taken action on the request sent to it to this effect by the Board of Directors of the Seminary, and desires the judgment of the two Missions on the question as to whether this is not one of the most proper charges that could be made against the increase of the Rs. 31,960. added to the appropriations of the Punjab and North India Missions for the year 1911-12.

The following distribution of the grant for property to the Punjab Mission, being the total assigned the Punjab Mission, less the 43,000. Rs. referred to in the preceding action, was approved, this distribution to be substantially in accord with the detailed appropriations:

Residences:		
Ferozepore	11,000. Rs.	
Moga	14,000.	
Rupar	4,000.	
Hoshyarpur	17,000.	
		46,000. Rs.
Dehra House		2,500.
Hoshyarpur Girls', roofing		2,000.
Lodiana Servants Houses		3,000.
Dehra Girls' School		4,000.
Khanna Boys' School		6,450.
Training School at Moga		7,000.
Jullundur and Hoshyarpur Village Boys' Schools		7,000.
Jagraon School		18,000.
Rest Houses, Kasur, Lodiana, Saharanpur, Jullundur		9,600.
Dehra Gymnasium		15,000.
Saharanpur, reroofing		6,100.
		126,650. Rs.

In view of the hearty acceptance by the Punjab and North India Missions of the policy of staffing Mission Schools exclusively with earnest and efficient Christian teachers and of accomplishing this at the earliest possible date; and

Dr. Fife - 3.

in view, further, of the existing condition of some of the School properties, the Punjab and North India Missions were authorized to expend from the appropriations for these Missions under the Kennedy Bequest, the sum of 4500. Rs. at Katra and of 21,500. Rs. at Lodiana, Dehra and the Rang Mahal School at Lahore, a like amount in the case of the last three schools to be secured from Government grants for buildings. And in view of the amount released by these Government grants from the appropriations for the Punjab, Namely, 21,500. Rs., the Board authorized the transfer to the North India Mission for the school at Jhansi (seven-eighths of whose teachers are now Christians) of such portion as may be necessary to complete its building, the balance of the amount released being held, pending further correspondence with the Punjab Mission.

In dictating this last Minute at his home in Englewood, Mr. Speer left a space for and asked me to fill in the amount of money to be transferred to the North India Mission for the School at Jhansi. I am not absolutely certain of the amount, however, and rather than make an incorrect report, and in order to have the action passed upon by the Board before its Summer vacation, Dr. White revised the Minute so far as that particular portion referring to Jhansi was concerned, to read as above. I trust that this is not going to confuse or inconvenience you. Mr. Speer will be writing to you when he gets back and will be able, I am sure, to make the whole matter clear.

Very faithfully yours,

Chas. A. Ford

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

June [illegible], 1911.

Miss Nancy Ewing,
c/o Mrs. G.D.Lucas,
The Grange, Wraysbury, Bucks,
ENGLAND.

My dear Miss Nancy:

The board has voted to meet your travelling expenses from England to India on the regular missionary basis, in view of the fact that you are going out to be a missionary wife and have been now regularly appointed.

Mr. Day's office will be in touch with you regarding the travelling arrangements, and will supply the necessary funds. Your father writes that he secured for you your return ticket by steamer, and that you would need thirty-six or forty pounds, he thinks, to cover all other expenses. You will hear shortly from Mr. Day.

With kind regards and many congratulations, I am

Very sincerely yours,

3

July 1st, 1921.

The Rev. R.D.Tracy,

12 College Avenue,

Wooster, OHIO.

My dear Mr. Tracy:

You will see from a copy of the letter I have just written to the Punjab and North India [illegible] and reporting the Board's reply to the [illegible] in response to your [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] the Committee's action. The Board's reply was as follows:

"It was noted that the [illegible] of the Rev. R.D.Tracy of the Punjab Mission be considered as [illegible] by the Executive Committee of the Punjab Mission."

I hope that you may get a good rest, and with kind regard, I am

Very faithfully yours,

July 6th, 1911.

Mrs. H. D. Griswold,

Marathon, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Griswold,

I received some days ago the enclosed reply from Principal Cutler to my letter to him with regard to the admission of Arthur at Northfield. Is there anything further that I can do? Please do not hesitate to let me know if there is.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Enc.

[illegible], 1911.

The Rev. E.M.Wherry, D.D.,

Ludiana, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Wherry:

I am enclosing, herewith, a copy of a regular volume of a letter addressed to you by Brethren. There are many, many things that might be said in addition, but I doubt whether you will want to read more than this letter supplies. There are, however, a few points to be touched upon, that I did not forget to acknowledge the receipt of your good letters of March 10th and May 10th, 18th and 25th.

First with reference to Moodkee. I do not think it is necessary to say anything more to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews in anything in the March letters regarding the appeals sent to Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Lumor, but the notion that you have received as to what the appeals allowed to Mrs. Kennedy were, would lead to exchange considerable confusion if you should read, as I have done, the appeals themselves. They were far beyond the description you give of them. But as I have said, I do not think it is necessary to say anything more. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have been filled with enthusiasm and have done a capital work, but it isn't necessary to touch on the matter further.

We were very greatly concerned over Dr. Perry's accident with regard to the Seminary, in view of the financial position. I wish the 5000 Rs. which it has now said will be needed might have been included in the estimates for the new year, and now that the income from the Kennedy Bequest has been pledged for the year on the basis of really adequate, it is hard to have put a case for this need that could not be pushed by so many others that the Board's income has so much less than it was last year and the Board ought to consider very.

[illegible]

[illegible] part of the Board in these negotiations, to be not the work of this Seminary, we hoped that other work ought to be obtained to take care of the Board [illegible] Board was able not to appropriate 5000 Rs. for this emergency. The emergency is not temporary and next year provision would need to be made perhaps to a larger amount. The Board cannot expect our Mission Institution from all the rest of the world and have them to be brought up more expensive [illegible] that policy would have our Christians into trouble, and a [illegible] it would be good for the institutions in question. The Seminary ought to rest, with all its weight, directly on the responsibility of the two societies, and not be an institution which they could rest but could [illegible] to be found either in a foundling by the Board.

I was delighted to read your letters of March 7th and May 10th, dealing with the need of more adequate organization of the work on the field, and with the matters of a proper organization and incorporation of our schools, as well as question for regulative working institutions. I have [illegible] carefully to each of these points in the letter to the societies. As you point out, the Board [illegible] efforts, [illegible] more pressure than in the past upon the Missions in this direction. My feeling has been that if the Mission could see to it [illegible] the Board would not, as it [illegible] [illegible] in use it so widely. [illegible] a [illegible] majority sentiment of the Mission was turned in favor of the plan, I have [illegible] [illegible] the very [illegible] and so forth. Although I have thought a great many times of just that your [illegible] seem to suggest, namely, [illegible] the Board's taking the [illegible] of the term, so to speak, and simply [illegible] as a special [illegible] correspondent for India. The difficulty [illegible] the Board's [illegible] that the Board's [illegible] [illegible] the letter, which did [illegible] no difficulty on the Board's side.

It is a great comfort to know of your wise and [illegible] judgment on these points and to feel that in all these fundamental matters we see eye to eye.

Mr. Henry [illegible].

I have made enquiries of Mr. Briggs of the Revell Company regarding the report volume entitled "Ten Students and Missions" and learn from him that the volume will appear in print in September. I enclose a page from the Revell Fall announcement catalog regarding the report.

I have had some very interesting letters from Miss Holliday written on her way back to Tahiti, regarding the Lucknow Conference. She is distributing the inspiration and information [illegible] along the long trail.

With kind regard, I am

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible]

July 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. [illegible], D.D.,

Ludhiana, Punjab,

India.

My Dear Dr. Fife:

I enclose, herewith, a long letter addressed to the two Societies concerning the matters already sent to you, which was taken by the Board at its last meeting. I think you will find this letter long enough to meet now interest on nothing anything more.

I hope that God and your family are all very well and that [illegible] respects, I am

Your sincere friend,

Enclosure.

[illegible] 1[illegible]

[illegible],

[illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible] Yeller:

I wrote you a note on June 7th in reply to your letters to me of May 2nd and 11th, and enclose, now, a copy of a long letter addressed to the two Missions, referring again to some of the points touched on in my letters to you. I trust it may be possible for the [illegible] Mission [illegible] to handle the Fox Property matter, and for the two Missions to deal rightly with the problem of the maintenance of the Seminary. I have stated the case as strongly as it seemed wise to do in addressing the two Missions. Mr. Severance, who has read both of your letters to me, was anxious that I should write strongly insisting that the two Missions must provide, first of all, for the Seminary, and meet all its needs. I told him that it seemed to me it would be better, in the interest of the Seminary itself, not to try to push the matter too hard, and that it certainly would not ultimately benefit the Seminary to separate it from the Missions and to deal with it as an institution independent from them, that the only hope for its wisest development was to put the Missions back of it and behind it [illegible], and that that could not be done except by convincing their judgment. I am appreciate your anxieties and earnestly hope that you will not be discouraged or diverted from this great work. Please write fully and freely as to how matters develop.

[illegible]

[illegible]

July 5th, 1911.

The Rev. J.C.R.Ewing, D.D.,

Lahore, Punjab.

My dear Dr. Ewing:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a long letter to the two Missions, in [illegible] I feel very [illegible] of [illegible]. There is a great deal that I would like to say on many of those points. There is time now, at the close of a good hot afternoon, for just a brief note.

You will receive the Board's answer with reference to Nancy's traveling expenses. I have written to her and have asked Mr. Day to write at [illegible]

[illegible] the subject of [illegible] teachers, perhaps enough is said in the answer to the question, although there is a great deal more that might be added.

Perhaps I might quote what I have just written in a letter to Dr. Wherry on the subject of better field supervision:

I was delighted to get your letters of March 30th and May 25th dealing with the need of more adequate superintendence of the work on the field, and with the matters of a proper organization and co-ordination of our scheme, so as to provide the requisite training institutions. I have referred briefly to both of these points in the letter to the Missions. Do you think that the Board could wisely exercise more pressure than it has done upon the Missions in this direction? My feeling has been that if the Missions could come to it with a clear majority, then the Board could act, as it will, with unhesitating decision when it feels it can do so wisely, but to wait until a clear majority sentiment of the Mission was formed in favor of the plan, I have feared might delay our securing the [illegible] that we need, although I have thought a great many times of just what your letter seems to suggest, namely, the possible wisdom of the Board's taking the matter into its own hands, and simply electing Dr. Ewing as a special secretarial correspondent for India. The difficulty with this plan would be that it would make the Board's agent from the Mission's agent. If we can be sure of the latter, there will be no difficulty on the Board's side.

I would be very glad to have seen the result of the Crown Prince which

[illegible]

you mentioned in one of your letters. Did he see the College and how soon after leaving Lahore was he installed ?

You will note the action of the Board with regard to the supplement to your salary in view of your occupancy of the Vice-chancellorship. A friend put into my hands a little while ago some money to use in incidental ways where it would help on the Christian cause, and I want to send part of [illegible] the understanding that it is for anything whatever that you want to apply it to.

The supplement which the Board has made cought doubtless to have been [illegible] letters that [illegible] Lahore. I do not think that that can be true now that you have come to the Vice-chancellorship, and that sufficiently justifies the Board's action.

I suppose there will be great doings in the fall when the King comes [illegible] College.

I hope that you are not trying to stay down at this hot season, and [illegible] years.

The Board of Mission Studies which you mentioned in your note of [illegible] here but has not had any meeting as yet. I do not know whether it will be [illegible] work, but I shall be glad to let you know what the developments are, only I wish the future might [illegible] from my letter to Dr. Ewing.

I wish so much that there were a chance of seeing you and of having a good talk over many, many things, and with warm regard, I am

Sincerely, Very affectionately yours,

July 11th, 1911.

The Rev. F. B. McCuskey,

Hopkinton, Iowa.

My dear Mr. McCuskey,

Mrs. G. W. Tyrrell, 380 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J., asks us how much it would cost to buy a new horse for Miss Morris. The society to which Mrs. Tyrrell belongs wants to send Miss Morris the money necessary for the purchase. Will you kindly drop a note to Mrs. Tyrrell, telling her how much approximately would be required?

I hope that you and Mrs. McCuskey and the children are all well now, and with kind regards, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated July 10th.

July 11th, 1911.

The Rev. C. Borup,

Mountain Rest,

Lithia P.O., Mass.

My dear Mr. Borup,

We have just received the enclosed letter from the Rev. J. G. Hasselmann, pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, whose address is 3217 Harper Street, St. Louis.

I have just learned that Mr. and Mrs. Lang from the Industrial Bond in Salamanca, Idaho, are now in this country on their furlough, and have two. Lang and his wife have come from Sao Joaquin and Philippe near Phoenix, Ariz. I wondered whether it would be possible to get them to come to St. Louis and stay for a while. I am sure our people would like to hear them. The Session joins me in this request. Now if it is possible for them to do so, we would be glad indeed.

Expecting to hear from you soon, I am, etc.

I enclose herewith a copy of my reply.

Even if you go to the Pacific Coast, you may not be able to go by way of St. Louis, but if you should go and should take that route, I am sure you would be glad to stop off and render this service, and I am sure you would receive a very warm and enthusiastic welcome.

I am glad you are liking your stay at Mountain Rest so much, and trust that it is doing you all good and that you will be now quite himself again.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated July 10th.

EMO.

COPY.

July 27th, 1911.

Mrs. Marcus B. Carleton,

Wooster, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Carleton,

We have just received a cablegram in answer to my letter to the President of the Punjab Mission, reading "Carleton-Yes." This means that the Mission approves of your return to India this fall. I am notifying Mr. Day's office, so that he will be prepared to take up with you the arrangements for your return as soon as he hears from you as to the dates that you would prefer.

I think it would be desirable for you to consult Dr. Wishard again, so as to make sure that he will approve of Dr. Carleton's starting at the time proposed.

Rejoicing that the Mission has sent this reply, and with warm regard to Dr. Carleton and yourself, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated July 25. (Signed) Robert E. Speer.

July 27th, 1911.

To the [illegible],

My dear Friends:

I have pleasure in reporting the following action of yesterday, covering three additional appropriations to the Punjab Mission:

The following special appropriations were made, covering special gifts:

$ 100. from the Women's Board of Philadelphia for one year's salary of assistant at Lahore dispensary, Punjab Mission.

$ 136.66 from the Women's Board of Philadelphia for a nurse under Dr. Jessie Carleton, in the Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala, Punjab.

$ 10,000. Gold from Mrs. C.P.Turner, being the first payment of Mrs. Turner's generous proposal to give $30,000. for the erection of the Mary H. Thorpe Memorial Hall at Sialkot, Punjab Mission.

$ 1500. from the New York Women's Board, to be applied toward the fund for the Girls' School at Jagraon, this being a part of the Jubilee offering of the Women's Board, and releasing a corresponding amount from the Kennedy property appropriations.

I say "three" instead of "four" inasmuch as the appropriations from the New York Women's Board Jubilee Fund is, as I explained in the last letter to the Mission, not an additional appropriation but merely a release of so much from the Kennedy Property Fund, which the Board will now be free to dispose of [illegible].

The following action, presented by Mr. Whitlock in a letter received since the last letter to the two Missions replying to the Minutes of the special meeting of the Punjab Mission, will be self-explanatory:

It was voted to approve the purchase, by the Ambala Station of the Punjab Mission, of a piece of land 400 yards square, adjacent to the Mission on High School Compound, at a price of Rs. 825. the money being in the hands of the Mission Treasurer as balance of savings from the Ambala Cantonment Middle School, not quite in the purchase of the Jagraon land, which is now given up.

I wrote in my last letter explaining Mrs. Turner's gift, and indicated that the first $10,000. would be paid in July.

I would call attention again to the action of the Board reported in the printed Minutes of the Meeting, dated June 30th, with regard to the importance of having adequate accounts and statistical blanks in the hands of the Board by

Punjab Mission - 4a

appropriation, also. I hope that there will be no difficulty in the Mission's accomplishing this.

Mr. Ing wrote me the following extract from a letter which he received a few days ago from Miss Cattell, Treasurer of the Women's Board of Philadelphia:

"I am sending a promissory at sight extracted from a letter recently received from Dr. Charles Carleton of Amritsar and Miss Brown, stating that may be able to have some light upon the matter:

'Your order has been carried to the old first ward which has never had any bath, lighting, heat or water in it, and it has been left as for the family ward. Now the verandahs and other things needed have been arranged, so that it is more comfortable. The contractor designed the building of the new ward himself, but now there are lots of work and I am depending on my Sahib. Even though he has been thinking of the plan and details. I do not know how to write about the building of the many extra grounds. I will endeavor to do so as well as the money allows. I first estimate was the most short one. I am trying to be careful.'

I must say I sent you with the appropriations for these the following:

For screens and outhouses for Mr. Carleton's Hospital ..... $ 250.00

Building of the Family Ward in " " " . 1010.14

This money was appropriated and sent to Joseph Talbot at Ludhiana, and from out the Carleton Mission Fund to the Treasurer of the Punjab Mission. The Ludhiana money, you may remember, was to be built with the legacy of Mrs. Thomas to her mother, Mrs. Ewing, and with the items had been previously arranged with the Lucknow's Board but were to be returned as "Surplus" and the Carleton money was sent up to be appropriated for the purposes specified.

I feel sorry to be only more disappointed on Dr. Carleton's part, but believe wrong for I thought it better to be able to give him an explicit direction from home.

Mr. Ing stated that he presumed that the two Lucknow buildings by Miss Cattell were duly forwarded and were specially appropriated on July 20th, 1920.

Mr. Ing further mentioned the Mission's financial difficulties and requested that the Mission's Treasurer be instructed not to make any appropriations without the sanction of the Mission.

Mr. Ing also called attention to the remarks at that time, however, and some of the appropriations of this kind, did seem to have been approved which the Mission had to keep in building and so. Talbot was instructed after an correspondence, but I believe that in one of the letters which my letter to India referring to the action of this Board. We are very, very sorry for any misunderstanding or disappointment that may have occasioned, and are glad to report now that these matters are removed and are entirely as indicated in the resolution from Miss Lucknow's letter.

I have read also very much interest the paragraph on the new idea of

European and Eurasian children in India, issued by the British Committee of the All India Central Committee of the Fund for the improvement of the education of Europeans in India. How will this fund be expended ? - on the establishment of new institutions, or in subsidies to existing institutions, and if the latter, would the Kodaikanal School fall to aid by such a Committee ?

I do Hoping that all the members of the Mission are well, and with [illegible] regards, I am

Yours sincere friend,

Zenana Mission - 4.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the following letter from Lord Kinnaird, in behalf of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

1, Pall Mall East,

London, S.W. 11 July, 1911.

Dear Dr. Speer,

You will be aware that for many years past the Zenana Bible & Medical Mission has given, and is still giving large help to the Missionaries of your Society, by doing the women's work at some of your Stations in India. At Lahore, Kasur, and other places we have maintained lady workers who have done work which your missionaries admit you would otherwise have been obliged to do.

The Committee are most regretfully issuing instructions to prepare for closing the Zenana work at Lahore, our Hospital at Lucknow and other places, in consequence of the debt to the Bankers having reached to over £16,000, of which £3,400 was added last year. Drastic curtailment is imperative unless substantial help is forthcoming within the next 3 or 4 months.

I enclose a copy of a united letter from the missionaries just received in the hope that your Board can give assistance at this critical juncture in view of what I have stated.

Of course, I have no thought of suggesting that you should help any other Society - that would not be reasonable; but what crossed my mind was that - 1st. If you were extending your work (which I believe is a fact) and 2nd. If there is a solid established and good work which your own Missionaries recommend as good might it not (under particular circumstances) be good policy to keep up a good work, rather than start a new work. Of course, this is on the assumption that you have the command of money. I may add I have put this situation also before Mr. Gardner.

Yours very sincerely, with very kind regards,

Kinnaird

Our religious finances do not seem to improve.

The enclosure which Lord Kinnaird sent is as follows:-

Lahore, India.
May 27th, 1911.

To the Managing Committee, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Dear Friends,

We trust that you will pardon us for approaching you on a matter which, while having to do with the working of your own organization, has also a vital bearing on all Christian work in Lahore. Because of close and friendly cooperation between the various missions in the city, we have always considered our body, as one of in our interests as in our responsibilities and purposes, and deeply sensitive to the successes or reverses of the other. It is because the success of the work of your Society seems to be a large measure dependent upon the success of all our Societies in this city that we make bold to lay this petition before you.

Among the difficulties in charge of your Lady Kinnaird recently brought to our knowledge of the plan to close the Zenana work in Lahore. Perhaps we have learned of the plan to close other stations. For the Zenana work in and around Lahore, first as also elsewhere, is the mainstay of all Christian work and of the hospital for women is necessary to the success of all

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[illegible] to

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I mailed you, a week or two ago, a copy of a long letter written [illegible]. I had to write that, however, in order personally [illegible] April 1st [illegible], and I [illegible] only received. I think the letters to the Mission have covered all the [illegible] our discussions.

I want to thank you for your Blue Mound Committee's Report, [illegible] [illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible] Committee's [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Mitchell - 2.

the fact that it was to purely the work of one great soul on other souls. Instead of lamenting, accordingly, that our work has different aims and scope in it, we ought to rejoice, knowing that this is the very kind of work that pleased God, - that is richest in its blessing to us and its spiritual fruitage in the world. Let remember, by contrast, the lines from Geo Daniel's sermon in the hospital, in Mrs. King's poem, "The Dancing;" -

> The wine from every living limb [illegible] wine;
> Is it the poorer for that a little [illegible]
> [illegible] and the maiden drinks [illegible]
> Are they the richer for that gift's sake?
> [illegible] life by loss instead of gain:
> Not to be wine drunk, but the wine poured for,
> For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice
> And those suffers most hath most to give.
>
> God said to Man and Woman, 'By thy sweat,
> And by thy travail, thou shalt conquer earth;'
> But by thy ease or pleasure; - not by good
> Or glory is man's life but man's by pain.
> Are poor were worth if all its conditions,
> If all its struggling sights of wretchedness
> Were swept away, and all were sunshine - smooth;
> If this were still a heaven of soul and sense
> As some have dreamed of; - will we hence still.
> May, we were transformed not for perfect peace
> In this world, however in the next;
> And that we win and hold in strength new strife.

It is a great comfort to fall back on this truth and to remember that the deeper our experience of it, the surer we are to feel we are really living.

With kind regards to Mrs. Mitchell and yourself, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible] 1891.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] and really devoted to it, so that the great bulk of our time is being given up to literary work and not to evangelistic work in the stations, and not to evangelistic work in the school, but to teaching secular branches and to general administrative routine. Now nothing that we say say as to all these things being subordinate and secondary can avail to counteract the influence of the fact that they are not secondary with us, but primary, and our being church is actually secondary in the time and the strength that we are putting into the direct work of winning men to Christ, of [illegible] converted souls, of [illegible] the Gospel into men's lives. I do not [illegible] the importance of all the other work, but I do not see how the native Church can grow up with anything but a wrong idea, under the absorbing influence of our example in such conditions. We forget, from the beginning, the native Church not only needs the Church's contribution to propagandism, but it needs that that sign of that the [illegible] more dying. The consequence was that example [illegible] that appeal, [illegible] example, and what more appeal contributed by example, or did more accomplish. I do not think that we can settle the [illegible] by saying all the responsibility on the home Church and saying that if the home Church was more missionaries, the proper proportions can be established and [illegible] the work is brought up to its proper level. The home Church has its responsibility as well, but we have also work to do in the way we use what the home Church has provided, and I think we are certainly bound to put some of our evangelistic propaganda into our schools, and restrain our general expenditures, if we cannot raise the money, so as to give to the evangelistic propaganda the place which belongs to it. If we say we cannot do anything in this direction now, that we must wait for reinforcements from home, then I presume the reply should be, "Very well, we will wait and see whether the most reinforcements from home are or not able to change the present situation." But after all, might we not say that we can only establish the right proportion of effort when we have a sufficient [illegible] force? Might we not to say from the beginning that we will establish our work [illegible], so that our reinforcements will not need to be poured into some

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R

[illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] in [illegible] District as an evangelist, the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], with a [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Miss Mabry - 4.

[illegible] for them, even where they seem most unlikely ?

[illegible] to you and your associates, by [illegible] at home.

I shall try to write by this mail, I am

Very cordially yours,

July 28th, 1911.

The Rev. Edington Andrews,

Secretary, Committee,

Delhi.

My Dear Mr. Andrews:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission, concerning the proposal of Mrs. Turner's that her Kindergarten Building. You will have received before this my joint letter to the two Missions explaining Mrs. Turner's proposal. Mind, she does not suggest that this PROPER is to cover the completion of the building and the furnishings, and that there will be no building left over which will require repairs or which will hang on a burden on the building.

I enclose with you also Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Sandell's joint proposal of Mrs. Turner's.

I have added to my letter to the Mission regarding the proposal to place the School Building here such as outlined, in the interest of the education of Europeans and Eurasians in Delhi. You will also notice Sandell's I have my Sandell's handicap thereof to which our institution, or else I do not to get suitable accommodation working for Europeans and Eurasians.

I also that you may wish looking to location board accommodation may be gone. Indian Women's Kindergarten is a school for young women and girls, and because the most of the Bibles is has had women at the head of it, we thought planned that accommodation intended for the staff of the Bibles should be in the same principle, and have assumed, of course, that it might be difficult that need to put up this statement such to Mrs. Andrews want to put also. In that if you especially likely, which we have to appreciate Mrs. Andrews' Bible Bible, the point connection and the Mission letters for accounts to you. Will you [illegible]

Mr. Andrews - 2.

[illegible] Thomas, as well as [illegible] and other [illegible] that may be in Mismaurie ?

With kind regards to you all, I am

Very faithfully yours,

July 27th, 1911.

Rev. E.A. Whitlock,

Ambala City, India.

My dear Mr. Whitlock:

Your good letter of May 31st was received a few days ago. The encouraging letter in the Mission contains the favorable answer of the Board. We shall be glad to hear further of the matter, as to whether you get the land this year or have to wait further for it.

We have already sent out additional forms to the Missions, but as you request, we enclose you a dozen extra forms herewith. Remember in mind the action of the Board reported in the letter of June 15th, to the effect that only those Missions are to observe the increased appropriations which have all their reports, estimates and statistical forms in the Board's hands by January first.

I had meant to write last year to congratulate you and Mrs. Whitlock on the arrival of Herbert Edward. I know it is not too late now, and that every hope is to be increasingly fulfilled to you.

I am very grateful to you for your care of the statistical blanks and hope that the way which you have adopted in the Punjab Mission is proof the only way in which the blanks are likely to be provided, namely, to have some one at headquarters responsible for collecting the material and sending it in.

I must thank you, too, for your good letter of March 30th, enclosing the interesting copy of the address presented to you by the students at Lahore. I was thinking that it was so many things to leave as attractive and satisfying work as there, and I am glad that you are getting now into the direct evangelistic work.

I received, a few days ago, a letter from one of our oldest and most

Mrs. Gaillard - 2.

[illegible] extract from which I am endeavoring to produce [illegible]. The letter was from one of our educated women, a woman of unusual ability, who had taken part in educational work, but who, for a number of years, has been an invalid, suffering intensely mother, reading not only younger women, but many a younger man by the pleasing skill with which she relates her journeys and encounters difficulties, and by the cheerfulness of her mind. I am sure that she has a great deal more, and that we are in great, I think, error intending it, or attributing the evangelistic spirit to the native Christians. I know of one Bishop, for example, there and of twelve or fourteen men, only one is free for evangelistic work. And it seems to me strangely unfair in that Province to put the evangelistic spirit into the Bishop, place in the mind of the native Christians. Without an egg in that or the answer is sufficient by one example. They are so educated in individualism, very self reliant, accustomed to it, so that the great bulk of our time is being given not to literary work and not to evangelistic work in the churches, and not to evangelistic work in the school, but to teaching secular branches and to personal administrative duties. Now seeing that in the eyes of the All Seeing Father being substitute and secondary as well to evangelism the influence of the best that they are not everything else is, but primary, and in taking which is actually preaching in the life and the strength that we are putting into the direct work of winning men to Christ, of establishing Christian truth, of carrying the Gospel into men's lives. I do not depreciate the importance of all the other work, but I do not see how the native Church can grow up with anything but a wrong bias, under the controlling influence of our example in such conditions. In fact, from the beginning, the native Church not only based the Bishop's administration in preaching, but it was that that was all that the missionaries were doing. The consequence was that people accepted and their spiritual, without example, and that were spread and maintained by example which they witnessed. I do not think that we can escape the problem by thrusting off the responsibility on the home Church and saying that it is still only that and

Mr. Bullock - 2

some adjustments, the proper proportions can be established and the evangelistic work be brought up to its proper level. The home Church has its responsibility to bear, but we have also ours to bear in the way we use what the home Church does provide, and I think we are certainly bound to put more of an evangelistic propaganda into our schools, and rearrange our present expenditures, if we cannot have for ours, so as to give to the evangelistic propaganda the place which belongs to it. If we say we cannot do anything in this direction now, that we must wait for reinforcements from home, then I presume the reply should be, "Very well, we will watch and see whether the most reinforcements from home are so used as to change the present situation." But after all, ought we to say that we can only establish the right proportion of effort whenever have an absolutely adequate force? Ought we not to say from the beginning that we will establish the right proportion, so that new reinforcements will not need to be poured into some neglected department, but can be used to build up a movement already symmetrical and true in the distribution of emphasis?

Perhaps, after all, the problem comes back to our own individual lives, and is to be solved by our asking ourselves, "Am I distributing my life as I ought, or am I cumbered with much serving and missing the one thing needful?"

I hope that you are carrying forward energetically the evangelistic work in your field, and that nothing may be allowed to divert you from it.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomiswell arrived safely and have gone on to visit Mr. and Mrs. Johnson at Shields, Pa.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bullock and yourself, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Enclosure.

[illegible], 1911.

The Rev. N.C.Chatterjee, D.D.,

[illegible],

India.

My dear Mr. Chatterjee:

[illegible]

I have heard accounts of the meeting; the Conventions therefore [illegible] Mr. Hart and Mr. Wilson. It must have been a very good meeting, and I am sorry you could not be there.

I have had some good thoughts lately about the relationship of the personal life to higher efficient service for Christ. They seem to me to bring out that wonderful passage in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians in a new way and with the more spiritual emphasis:

But things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ, and be found in Him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith; that I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being

most unmistakable note is death; if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead.

At first thought, there seems to be a great deal of self-centeredness here. This looks the last cover to evangelize the whole human world. It is hard keeping only to possess Christ wholly, and yet, after all, isn't that just the indispensable consequence? Would there have been any that longing to evangelize the human world if, even of that kind, there had not been another who, counting all this loss for Christ, and more counting himself was to gain Christ and to be found in Him and know Him? I was glad, while I was reading these thoughts, to come across an extract from an address of Admiral Byrd's on Christmas:

> In my judgment, the Church of today, laity and clergy, have made the greatest mistake in persistently concealing the two great commandments of the law, the two fundamental principles of our war, established by Christ himself. The two fundamental principles, as I remember, the laity both, and the clergy both, that the first commandment, as I remember, the laity both, and the clergy both, that the first commandment, as I remember, the laity both, and the clergy both, that the first commandment

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Very affectionately yours,

July 7th, 19[illegible].

The Rev. J.E.Robison, M.D.

Jullundur City, Punjab.

India.

My dear Hal:

Your postcard of June 5th was received just a few days ago, and at the time of the assembly, your good letter of April came to hand. I am glad that Elizabeth's plan is satisfactory to you, and trust that some way may open to relieve you of the burdened pressure. I do not know that any way will, and I should be in the regret for anything of the sort done up as unreasonable.

I have been in Kuchilipatti before this Summer, first at the Year's Holiday Conference, and again at the Young Women's Conference and I promise Kumari Lee, when Kumari, the one might have been there and one might fill in much for where there are such large companies of people.

I hope that you are very well, and that your work with the evangelistic campaigns, if any, be possible now the Station growing to strengthen the responsibility work in the vernacular and the work in the Hospital.

I clipped out of the "New York Tribune" a couple of years ago, an article by Julia Lowell, the poetess, which seemed to me to be a splendid thing, and to convey a great vision and encouragement the gift of an idea over land which Christianity commenced with which to Christianize China. The "Tribune" said:

> A young British naval officer named Lowell became interested a while ago in the geology of Central America. He made long journeys through that country and finally came home with an important series of collections he intended. It was not Lowell who took it to the notice of the general publishers, but Mr. Lorimer, that would look upon it in the name of the general publishers, and Mr. Lorimer had to explanation the publication himself. He had the type set up and the work issued in a small form. There were six copies of paper and the author under Lowell rather to a small form. There were six copies of paper and the author under Lowell rather to a small form. He hired a hand press and made the beginning of making the publication himself. He hired a hand press and [illegible] a little money [illegible] made he had printed the number of the book, feeling certain [illegible] the demand. We must send the work large [illegible] [illegible] with the demand. We must send the work large [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Engler: 2.

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[illegible]

With warm regard, I am

Very affectionately yours,

July 29th, 1921.

The Rev. Fred J. Newton,

Jullundur City, India.

My dear Mr. Newton:

I was very glad and pastoral to get your note of July 11th with the enclosed extracts from the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, with regard to your mother. In one sense of the word there is a great privilege to know, and [illegible] one cannot but rejoice with her in her having passed on to the higher service, the church that means the personal loss and the great loss to the mission.

With reference to your furlough and also other furloughs falling due next year, you will make sure, will you not, that the mission includes the proper recommendations in its estimates, calculating accordingly the amount of home allowance and field salary due in accordance with the usual regulations as to the time of leaving and returning to the field ?

I hope that your work is going forward encouragingly, and that God is richly blessing all the work, both in the station and in the district.

I appreciate well you in the difficulty of the problems which I know you are encountering in your work, and I presume the worthwhileness of any work is directly proportionate to the number and the intricacy of the problems that are involved in it. Sometimes we think that simple personal Christian work is free from these difficulties and problems, but to anyone who is trained to do it, it does take more of them. That is just why so many people are turned aside from it in other things. Dealing on institution is far easier than dealing with a soul, and the very moral and nature of our Saviour's work merely lay in the fact that it was so simply the work of the great Soul to other souls. Instead of lamenting, accordingly, that we have our difficulties and obstacles in it, we ought to rejoice, knowing that this is the very kind of work that pleases God, - that is it means it

Mr. Tagore - 2.

the blessing and the sickness resulting to the world. You remember, we got n
the lines from the Devil's garden in the Hospital, in Mrs. King's poem, "The
Crucifixion," -

> Do the Vine-trees weep (falling lieb blood) wine?
> Do pine groves for that spirit shed ?
> The thistlebed and the nettle drink thereof;
> are they the sinner for that gift's cause ?
> Shower thy life to lose instead of gain;
> Not by the vine alone, but the wine poured forth;
> For even a strength abideth in love's sacrifice.
> Let those mourn and hate that want to give.
>
> Herself to love and shame, 'by thy scent,
> And by thy bramble, love shall recover earth.'
> Spring not from hate or pleasure; - but on pain
> Springs of this life not sweet by pain.
> For pain alone saith if all its sort return,
> Shall the abounding alike of sacrifice
> Have sought song, and all were willing - earth;
> If this were such a harvest of soul and sense
> As were love lavished off; - and so hence still.
> Ay, we were fashioned not for perfect good
> In this world, however to the seed;
> And what we win not hold to through some strife.

It is a great comfort to feel both on this truth and to remember that
the Scripture has expressed it, the sense we can be that we are really living

With best regards, I am

Very faithfully yours.

July [illegible], 1911.

The Rev. C.B.Newton, D.D.

Jullundur City, Punjab.

India.

My dear Dr. Newton:

[illegible] I heard the, that and April both were duly received, [illegible] a [illegible] about [illegible] the work's name and that perhaps you [illegible] I heard of it [illegible] Death is the last enemy that is and [illegible] I suppose a little of him, and we had some delightful hours of [illegible] together. I was saying that he would be able to refresh from that [illegible] the longest service which has always been characteristic of him, and [illegible] apart from any material benefit from such as those of [illegible] the waters of Bad-Nauheim, and of course he was good enough to call us sympathetic [illegible] the latter part of November there he planning that nobility would [illegible] there. It is a great step to have lived and died as he did, and we can only rejoice with [illegible] he is where he wants to be and in the presence now in the [illegible] Lord, Newton [illegible] in the actual and subsequent services of the heavenly home.

It is hard very also to the scattering of Ewa Hospital home. Naughtily [illegible] when that they have been [illegible], and I am so glad that she is [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] to be so [illegible] called to the call of the Master.

There had some thoughts lately about the relationship of the personal life [illegible] the subsequent services of [illegible]. They came to me in thinking over the [illegible] passage in the Third Chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, [illegible] the same and with the deep spiritual [illegible].

[illegible] I wanted [illegible] the Church. Yes, [illegible], and I [illegible] all things [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Lord; the Lord I have [illegible] the Lord of all things, and [illegible] my God, that I may die [illegible], and be found in him, not having [illegible] righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith; that I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death; if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead.

[illegible] speaks, [illegible] to be a great deal of self-contentment here. [illegible] the full power to transform the whole human [illegible]. It is [illegible] only to personal Christ really, and yet, after all, isn't that just the Independent [illegible]? [illegible] to reconcile the human [illegible] of that part, there had not been another way, [illegible] all this long [illegible], and which [illegible] was to have Christ and to be found in him [illegible]? I was glad, while I was thinking these thoughts, to come across an extract from an address of Admiral Mahan's, as follows:

> In my judgment, the Decent of Sinai, Law and Church, have made the critical mistake in generality of reversing the two great commandments of the law; the Law Testamental, guardian of the way, brought about by Christ himself, significantly as I observe, the Lord's Book, and the Church's Book, that the first and great commandment is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God." Secondly, thou shalt, it is admitted, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Yet, of course, the tendency is decidedly greatly to emphasize that the second commandment. It is simply quietly relegated to a secondary place. . . .
>
> [illegible] the judgment of the world one is indifferent [illegible] for a man [illegible] to trying to save his own soul. His [illegible] work, as I have [illegible] and yet that is a man's work. It is the one thing [illegible] done in life, [illegible] of which God has been [illegible], he was [illegible] to give his life, and [illegible] belonged to the man as his own particular charge; I do not say the only [illegible] but the one [illegible] and [illegible] committed to him to make the most of. [illegible] which he is to satisfy by diligent [illegible]; and that in my delight [illegible] in [illegible] is to find through Jesus Christ. . . . [illegible] of man's soul, by [illegible] effort and discipline, [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] action, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the neighbour - and particularly of the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] S.

[illegible] ? [illegible] of self is there that we can [illegible] make it great, except [illegible] [illegible] hearing patient [illegible] and seek found in him ? I am [illegible] [illegible] in our own lives, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

July 28th, 1911.

The Rev. D.J.Fleming,

Lucknow, U.P.,

India.

My dear Mr. Fleming:

Your good note of June 1st was duly received, and I might also to acknowledge your notes of April 4th and May 15th, although you will already have had complete reply to the points of which you speak in those letters in my letters to our Brethren. I thank you, also, for your note accompanying the Muslim Annual Report for 1910 and for the copy of your admirable little pamphlet on the Lucknow School in Bibliotheca. Do you find the Indian students responding to this line?

Thank you also for your little pamphlet on "Visions of Power." I was very glad to get it, and hope yourself had to know what results you learn of as flowing from it. I am sure there is much in it, and I read it very much, as good food, will find the good that is contained in it. I think there is no more timely in the important consideration as there is for young men in India.

I received, a few days ago, a letter from one of our oldest and most capable evangelists, an account from which I am venturing to enclose herewith. The letter was from one of our Bulandshahr boys, a young of unusual ability, who has had his part in educational work, and who, for a number of years, has been an evangelist, preaching the high gospel power, but now a younger man of the ability and calibre has journeys and encounters difficulties and in his disappointment of his work. I am sure that you has a good idea here, and that we are in peril, without some knowledge of, of sending the evangelistic spirit in the Indian Church. I know of one Mission, for example, where out of twelve or fourteen men, only one is thought fit for evangelistic work. How it

[illegible]

[illegible] to be already [illegible] in that Church to get the evangelistic spirit [illegible] the first place in the minds of the native Christians. All that we can do [illegible] them on the subject is exemplified by our example. They see we [illegible] instrumental work and really interested in it, so that the great bulk of our time is being given not to literary work, not to evangelistic work in the station, and not to evangelistic work in the school, but to teaching similar brethren and to general administrative routine. Now nothing that we can say as to all these things seems sufficient and something we avail to counteract the influence of the fact that they are not secondary with us, but primary, and that being which is actually secondary is the sine qua non the strength that we are putting into the life, work of winning men to Christ, in establishing Christian homes, in saving the homes that men's lives. I do not appreciate the importance of all the other work, nor I do not see how the native Church can grow up with anything but a wrong idea, under the standing influence of our example in such conditions. In fact, there is no question. The native Church not only lacks the missionary's conversion to postponement, but it now that time we all think the missionary's work lasting. The consequence was that example accomplished what sermon, without example, and what sermon signal contradicted by example would never accomplish. I do not think that we can remove the problem by transfering all the responsibility on the home Church and saying that it is well enough and some misunderstanding, the proper proportions can be established and the evangelistic work be brought up to its proper level. Perhaps Church has the responsibility to bear, but we have also sins to bear in that we see that the home Church does provide, and I think we are certainly called to put more of an evangelistic spirit into our preaching, and [illegible] our present relationship, if we cannot hope for more, so as to give to the evangelistic programme the place which belongs to it. If we can do nothing else, change in this direction, then we must wait for reinforcements from home, then I presume the reply would be, "Very well, we will watch and see whether we need reinforcements from home, and as soon as we discover the proper principle." But after all, ought we to wait that or be only interested the right proportion of effort when we have

[illegible]

[illegible] Dear Sir: Could we not be away from the beginning that we [illegible] the right proportions, so that our requirements will not need [illegible] from our neighbor's treasury, but can be used to build up a [illegible] and come in the distribution of exchange?

Perhaps, after all, the problem comes back to the individual. Money will be to be solved by new moving procedures. As I discussing up life or I matter, we do [illegible] with each working out showing the one thing [illegible]

I rejoice to get that you are doing and in your steadily increasing influence, and I hope that God may keep you strong you are to rejoice to get [illegible] for your enlarging power that will come to you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Hanna and yourself, I am

Yours sincerely [illegible],

[illegible]

But did you notice the [illegible]

July 28th, 1911.

Mr. Wilson,

Rang Mahal Mission High School,

Lahore, Punjab, INDIA.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I was very glad to get your letters of January 31st, Aug 8th and Aug 15th. You will already have learned from the cablegram to the Mission of the Board's readiness to accept the conclusion of the Mission that the problem of the consolidation institutions will be solved out and I believe, accordingly, the Board of the Mission, the congratulations from the Board that the new central building will have come and I repeat in my first letter to the Mission on the problem, and I need not add more than to say that the Board's concern is not merely to have the schools whether by medical colleges. It recognizes, of course, that there are certain institutions that are less efficient as teachers and no more useful as Christian propagandists than some Hindu or Mohammedan teachers. What lower tends is the reality of a positive and efficient Christian staff and the serious use of the schools as propagating agencies, with such an output of energy as will make it positively evident that they are seeking to attain their end, not merely in educational expansion, but as a distinct Mission force for the propagation of Christianity.

I can sympathize with you in the difficulties that you have to get Christian teachers, and I am glad that the Mission recognizes the fact that the problem is to be solved by simply having money enough with which to buy them. Don't have recognized that that was all that was necessary. But I think that even there in the Punjab you were made such recommendations would wish to modify them. The problem, then is educational and evangelistic work, like the rest is solution by money alone.

Mr. [illegible]

I have had some good thoughts lately about the relationship of the personal life to loyalty to outward service of Christ. They seem to me to be bringing your that wonderful passage in the Third Chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, in which Paul unveils to us his inner soul with its deep spiritual longings:

"But things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ, and be found in Him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith; That I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death; If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."

At first thought, there seems to be a great deal of self-centredness here. This isn't the Paul eager to evangelize the whole known world. It is Paul longing to possess Christ wholly, and yet, after all, isn't that just the indispensable connection? Would there have been any Paul longing to evangelize the Roman world if, back of that Paul, there had not been another who, counting all this loss for Christ, and whose consuming hunger was to gain Christ and to be found in Him not have life? I was glad, while I was thinking these thoughts, some words of Everett Ross Ambrose's, as follows:

"In my judgment, the Christian today, laity and clergy, have made the capital error of practically ignoring the two great commandments of the Lord, the two commanded principles of law, established by Christ Himself. Practice is, as I observe, the laity's and the clergy's teach, that the first and great commandment is, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Incidentally, it is assumed, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God.' It is, of course, a sore loss to personality equally to omit that second commandment. It is apt to be only a verbal religion and a mechanical place. . . .

"In the judgment of the world one of indifferent concern for a man is trying to save his own soul - his immortal soul, as I have sometimes read? I get that in a manly fashion? It is the one thing (unspeakably dear to God, of course, I know that too) but, too, he was commissioned to give his life, and this has intervened to the man as his own particular charge; I do not say his only one, but the one directly and solely committed to him to make the most of. In the [illegible] he is to multiply by different ones, but that is my delight to [illegible] and seek to say [illegible] to God through Jesus Christ. . . . Some [illegible] soul, by [illegible] effort and discipline, seemed selfish, have [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] in organized [illegible], in the [illegible] - and particularly the [illegible] and the [illegible] of not more [illegible] the Christian life [illegible]. [illegible] matter primarily

Mr. [illegible] E.

[illegible] organization.

I believe this is the [illegible] and that a great deal of our [illegible] [illegible] Sim ? [illegible]

[illegible] development.

With kind regards, I am

Very [illegible]

July 28th, 1911.

Miss Mary C. Helm,

Jagraon, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Helm:

Your good letter of March 10th was received some time ago, and was very helpful in enabling us to see clearly the problems with which you are dealing at Jagraon. We are quite willing to accept the judgment of the Mission that you need 18,000 Rs. for the Jagraon School, and I hope now that the amount is provided and that you are free to go forward with the building of the School, it will be planned carefully, so that you will not over-run. The only way to succeed in doing this is to reserve a safe margin above your highest estimates. If you set out to build the School for 14,000. Rs., this will leave you a safe margin, and I suppose you will need, of course, something for furnishing. Of course the 18,000. Rs. will need to cover the furnishings. The Board is having to insist that all over the Missions the money which is now provided under the Kennedy Bequest for new properties shall be made to complete and equip those properties. Otherwise there will be immense calls for additional amounts to make of use buildings erected but unfurnished or unequipped.

I clipped out of the "New York Sun" a couple of years ago, an editorial on Felix Oswald, the geologist, which seemed to me to be a splendid thing, and to embody a great lesson and encouragement for all of us who have hard tasks and inadequate resources with which to discharge them. The "Sun" said:

A young Briton named Felix Oswald became interested a while ago in the geology of Turkish Armenia. He made long journeys through that country and finally came home with an important amount of valuable new material. It was not matter, however, that would find favor in the eyes of the general publisher, and Mr. Oswald had to undertake the publication himself. He had the type set at the lowest rates in a small town. There were 510 pages of print and the author undertook the large task of doing the printing himself. He hired a hand press, and after years of hard work he had produced 104 copies of the book. Feeling somewhat

[illegible] would fill the demand, so went about the next large lot of [illegible] coloring all the maps and profiles. Then the copies were bound and the book was [illegible].

Leading geologists say that the work is one of the best of its kind. The small edition is exhausted and the book will not be reprinted. The editor of 'Petermanns Mitteilungen,' believing that a wide circle of geologists would be glad to have the important results of Oswald's investigations, has just printed in his periodical an extended resume of them, together with some of the maps. The University of London has crowned the work with its approval by conferring the degree of Doctor of Science upon the author. Oswald has certainly earned the respect of all who admire the qualities of courage, perseverance and intelligent devotion to a special task.

Is this not the spirit in which practically all the great achievements have been wrought? How few of them have been done by virtue of the capital back of them or the resources at their disposal! Of course, in modern business it is different, but I speak in the moral and intellectual world today, just as truly as in the past, it is still the individual who rejoices in difficulties who is the true hero-leader. The history of the world merely is crowded around such heroes, who made themselves great not by money, nor by power, although these may have come to them later, but by the massive and indomitable courage which made them believed success to be possible, and achieved success in the face of difficulties and hindrances and poverty of resources.

With kind regards, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible] 1911.

[illegible] Rev. L. M. Berry, D.D.,

[illegible] Pastor,

[illegible],

[illegible] Dear Sir:

I think I could do well to send you, confidentially, a copy of a letter from Mrs. Arthur Mitchell regarding her daughter Alice at Woodstock. Mrs. Mitchell wrote as follows:

[illegible] I have had it in mind for some time to write to you about affairs at Woodstock. I feel very anxious about Alice but do dislike to worry you with my troubles. She is all but broken down - worn out. Because of her life in Toronto, and in fact was education since she was young, she is very lonely alone. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have for the past years lived in the building, but have gone away. Such, of course, leaves a great many details for Alice to look after, and even when they were at home a great deal of those were devolved upon Alice. It is darker for her if she were to be relegated most of the school, as the work is such that she feels she would be ill able to be relieved for most time. Mr. Andrews [illegible]. I believe I will send you Andrew's last letter, which gives a specimen of the things required, and extra, which are constantly coming up for her to do, and which it seems to me belong to the position of principal.

I understand that the Mission said emphatically at their last meeting that the non-residence of the Andrews could not be allowed longer than this present year. But there are five months yet of the year, and I feel to [illegible] that the strain has been too great for Alice, and that she has [illegible] completely. The work has been too [illegible] to overtax herself, especially when there seems such need of someone to bear the brunt of things.

I dont know what the Board can do to relieve the situation. It seems to all of our family that the Andrews should resign their position, and that the girls should be given full charge of the school (nominally). I mean, for the girls to have the actual charge now, also at least one, and preferably two, teachers to have the actual charge of the school, and to have a competent assistant, if possible some of those who have already [illegible] and who know the conditions at Woodstock. I hope you will give the matter careful [illegible] and if possible could some one go to Alice's help before it is [illegible] too late. I'm sure I do not know what to suggest, but she will never do it herself. I'm sure I know it is right to ask for help, for she will never do it herself.

On reading this letter over to Carrie, she said that reading me Andrew's letter of June 1st might give you a more impression than I should [illegible] my thought she mentioned during was a great addition to the work. I only thought it was an exaggeration, almost every 1st or 1st something to it like this [illegible] [illegible] believe. In another letter, April 21, she writes, "[illegible] Mrs. Andrews has left, and she has not come at all today. We miss her and I have had to take all the responsibility of it so far."

The extracts from Dr. Allen read as follows:

Dr. [illegible] - 2.

There is nothing to write about here. [illegible] around. Miss Bell, our nurse, has been ill, and has gone now to Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] days [illegible] hospital on my hands. However, [illegible] have many [illegible] girls there and some of them very ill, so it has not been much trouble except for the time it takes to keep up the child. [illegible] of time of my, and to give me too medicines, and, when I get there. [illegible] to do in the morning with one of the girls. She has an abscess on the [illegible] and I don't like to [illegible] her with that a young medical teacher and the matron has a [illegible] me [illegible]. The matron has been rather hot and listless of late and everybody is [illegible] and irritable, everybody except me, that is. I have no time to be [illegible] and not enough to be irritable, as I have to keep everybody amused here. [illegible] don't say how much [illegible] exhilliation there may be, but I have to keep the [illegible] . . .

[illegible] that has come to us so many times must be here going on. [illegible] place [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and so I [illegible] to [illegible] improvement. Very interesting work, but [illegible]. I think my suggestions will be accepted, though. . .

I answered Mrs. Mitchell as follows:

[illegible] your good letter of July 2nd is received. I am very sorry to know that [illegible] Alice's health, and I do not have much reason for apprehension regarding her. [illegible] that she may not break down under the burden which she is carrying.

It is difficult to know just what we could do to relieve her. We can't [illegible] right out and [illegible] encouraging to her. We could not order her [illegible] to take [illegible] without making the Station worse at the Women's [illegible] also there, I fear, without making the Station worse at the [illegible] to herself a burden and without creating [illegible].

[illegible] the building of the new [illegible] which she [illegible] [illegible] Mitchell's [illegible] or rather, that [illegible] is provided [illegible] as you probably know. The first part of which will be [illegible] [illegible] Once this is built, of course, it will open up [illegible] much better and more [illegible] accommodations.

The best thing that I can think of in the way of helping [illegible] is to write to Dr. [illegible], the President of the Board of Directors of the Seminary, quoting to him in a confidential way certain of your letters.

I leave the whole matter with you, and you will know [illegible] what should or should not properly be done.

[illegible] I am, what could [illegible] properly be done.

I was delighted to see from the Minutes of the Council meeting of [illegible] that you had been there, report making your [illegible] to the [illegible] proper organization of the work in India, and that the [illegible] [illegible] a great step in the right direction [illegible] in a comprehensive plan this fall. It will be a great [illegible] even if it is only the beginning.

With warm regard, I am

Very cordially yours.

July 29th, 1911.

Miss Amanda Kerr,

Jagraon, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Kerr:

My last note from you came almost a year ago and was written at Alwar. At that time you were keeping very well and that there was no sign of the old trouble in your lungs. I hope you are still so and that you will be able to throw yourself more actively than ever into the work this coming Fall. It must have been a very trying ordeal through which you have had to go, but God will bring out of it just the best issues, I am sure, and a great blessing to you and also to the work.

I sympathize with you in the difficulty of the problem which I know you are confronting in your work, but I presume the worthwhileness of any work is directly proportionate to the number and intricacy of the problems that are involved in it. Oftentime we think that simple personal Christian work is free from these difficulties and problems, but as anyone knows who is afraid to do it, no work has more of them. That is just why so many people are turned aside from it to other things. Running an institution is far easier than dealing with a soul, and the very marvel and burden of our Saviour's work surely lay in the fact that it was so purely the work of one great Soul on other souls. Instead of lamenting, accordingly, that our work has difficulties and strain in it, we should be rejoicing, knowing that this is the very kind of work that pleased God, - that is the best into blessing to us and its spiritual fruitage in the world. You remember, do you not, the lines from Hugo Bassel's sermon in the hospital, in Mrs. King's poem, "The Disciples," -

Miss Carr - 2.

The 'line from every living limb blood is wine;
Is it the poorer for that spirit's sake?
The drunkard and the [illegible] drink the most:
Are they the richer for that life's excess?
Measure thy life by loss instead of gain;
Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth;
For love's strength staketh in love's sacrifice,
And whoso suffers most hath most to give.

God said to Man and Woman, 'By thy sweat,
Not by thy travail, thou shalt conquer earth;'
Not by thy ease or pleasure; - and no good
Or glory of this life but comes by pain.
How poor were earth if all its martyrdoms,
If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice
Were swept away, and all were satiate - smooth;
If this were such a heaven of souls and sense
As some have dreamed of; - and we human still.
Nay, we were fashioned not for perfect peace
In this world, however in the next;
And what we win and hold is through some strife.

It is a great comfort to dwell back on this truth and to remember that the keener our experience of it, the surer we can be that we are really living.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

July 29th, 1911.

The Rev. H.D.Griswold, Ph.D.,

Lahore, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Griswold:

Your good note of May 25th, with its most interesting enclosures, has been received, and I have handed these to Dr. Halsey for his use either in the "Assembly Herald" or in the Church papers. I hope you will do more of this sort of thing. I think we could use an almost unlimited supply of such interesting little sketches.

It is good to know that you have been so well since returning, and also that you have been busy at your studies of the Vedas. I hope you will send us copies of any little pamphlets which you may publish, and I trust you will keep up your study of Indian sects. I have suggested to Mr. Oldham, who is to edit the International Review of Missions, which is to be published by the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference, that we get you to write up some of the Indian Sects for the "Review."

It will be interesting to see how this Review develops. Over here quite a little problem has arisen in connection with it. We have already in the field "The Missionary Review of the World," since Dr. Pierson's death in the hands of his son, who has really been managing it for some years. In addition to this the Annual Conference of Mission Boards of the United States and Canada has had a committee working on the plan of an International missionary magazine. There is hardly room for three general magazines, although there would be room for two, - one a philosophical review of Missions, and the other a news review, combining, of course, the general study of missionary principles. The problem is, accordingly, what combination is to be made. I presume the wise thing would be to combine the proposed International Review of Missions with the American Missionary Review

Mr. Whitehead -2-

would be simply a very popular magazine, leaving the field for the more scientific discussion of Missions to the International Review of Missions. But unless this latter is touched up brightly and interestingly, it is not likely to be a success. Personally, I do not believe you can prescribe the terms of success for a magazine. Some genius has to make it, although of course, if there is money enough to sink, the thing can be worked up by advertising, while the publisher is waiting for a genius and experimenting with the success of geniuses he finds until he gets the right one.

With warm regard, I am

Very faithfully yours,

July 29th, 1911.

The Rev. A.P.Kelso,

Dehra Dun, Punjab.

India.

My dear Mr. Kelso:

Your note of March 2nd was received some time ago, but almost all the correspondence this Spring has had to go over until the Summer brought some respite from the interminable Committee meetings and made it possible to answer the many letters which have been accumulating. .

You ask regarding certain reports whichhave reached you with reference to the Rev. Thomas Tracy. I think that if you feel that you want to go into these, the best thing would be for you to communicate with Dr. Lucas. Here in America, of course, we have no first hand information, and the whole matter, moreover, is now some years in the past, so that instead of going into it at all, I should prefer to refer you for such information as you feel you ought to seek after to Dr. Lucas or some of the other older members of the North India Mission.

I hope that you and Mrs. Kelso are both very well, and trust that your daughter has continued to gain.

I have just been reading a fascinating book on India by Sir Andrew Fraser, entitled "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots." The spirit of the book, as anyone who knew Sir Andrew would expect, is beautiful, full of kindliness, fair-mindedness and generosity of judgment, coupled with absolute straightforwardness and plain-speaking. There is an excellent chapter in it on Christian Missions. I enclose a copy of several paragraphs speaking of the reality of the results of Missions. I was glad that I had them in mind some nights ago when I went to speak at the Labor Temple, which the Rev. Charles Stelzle of the Board of Home Missions conducts on the East Side in the New York City. It is an effort to demonstrate

the possibility of maintaining a successful Christian enterprise down town in New York. I don't know that the lines on which the experiment is being carried forward will help very much to answer this particular question of the kind of Christian Institution which it is wise and possible to carry on in such a situation, but it is a very interesting work. It was a very miscellaneous crowd that was present, and after I had stated the argument for Foreign Missions, they were given an opportunity to ask questions, and for an hour they kept one busy meeting every kind of objection and criticism. There were Jews, Socialists, unbelievers, Christadelphians, and all sort of people who took a hand, and one man, who I think was in evening clothes, although I suspect he had been drinking at all, made a furious assault on me and Indian Missions, and I was glad to be able to quote such testimonies as Sir Andrew Fraser's and Sir William Meyerth Young's in reply to him. They didn't silence him at all, but I think they satisfied the reasonable element in the audience. I don't know how much good is accomplished by the attempt to argue Missions with people who are unwilling to admit any of your premises, but I enjoyed it, and one always hopes that some seed of truth may find a bit of good soil to fall upon and grow in.

With kind regards to Mrs. Kelso and yourself, I am

Very cordially yours,

Enclosure.

July 19th, 1911.

Miss M.E.Pratt,

Ambala, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Pratt:

Your good letter of March 13th was duly received. I was very glad to learn of the progress of the new school, but very sorry that you began your letter in which you told me about it, with the use of that Edinburgh title. It was all very nice, of course, but I am not making daily use of such a splendid bit of jewelry, and hope very much that you will not bring it out on common days. I presume that long before this the building has been finished. Will you kindly send us some time a plan of it and photographs, and also a plan of the compound, showing its location in relation to any other buildings ? You will send us an account of the opening of the building, will you not, and let us know how the school starts out in it ? I hope that God's blessing may be upon it from the beginning, and that hundreds of girls may be brought by it into the Christian faith and service.

I have just been sending Miss Wherry the story of a blind convert which I read a little while ago, and I think you would be interested in it and perhaps could re-tell it to your girls. It is the story of one of the converts of the Manchurian Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland, a Chinaman named Ming Chang who was killed in the Boxer storm. In May, 1886, he appeared at the gate of the Mukden Mission Hospital. His clothes were in rags, and he was suffering from dysentery, and the hospital was full; but he pled for admission and was taken in. He was 37 years of age, had no regular occupation, was known in his past locality as a gambler. Not long after he had left the hospital, he was

persuaded to try the Chinese remedy of inserting a needle in his eye, with the result that he became totally blind. Not long afterwards he met one of the Scotch missionaries and asked for baptism, but was put off and went away greatly disappointed. Not long after that Mr. Webster of the Mission, itinerating in the country, came upon the blind man's work. He had been groping his way with sightless eyes among the valleys, telling his wonderful story from inn to inn. The work which he felt called to do set the whole countryside in an uproar. He went from village to village, teaching in the houses where the people would receive him, forgetting hunger and weariness, often preaching under the willow trees in the evenings to hundreds of people. Some laughed at him; some cursed him; some thought him crazy; but as he went about praying his prayer, singing his one hymn, and telling the story of the Saviour, multitudes became interested and soon great companies of inquirers were gathered, many from among influential and leading people. He heard now of Mr. Murray's work in Peking, and going there learned to read with his fingers, which immensely increased his influence when he returned, and multitudes came to see the marvel of a blind man reading with his hands. He had many faults. One of his peculiarities was a gypsy-like habit of wandering over the country. If left in one district as an evangelist, the next thing that was heard of him was that he had left for another place, a hundred miles away. He was very independent in his ways, with a strong sense of the right of private judgment, resenting at times the interference of missionaries, although he loved them with all his heart. He was unsurpassed in his zeal and efficiency as a pioneer, teaching the people the first elements of truth, kindling the light and then passing on. After a while he began to employ boys to lead him from village to village, and Mr. Inglis says he baptized a number of boys from twelve to fifteen, who delighted him with the frank and hearty way in which they had accepted the story of Christ's life as they heard it from the blind man while they led him by the hand. Chang was among those who fell in the Boxer tempest. He was at the time on a visit from the valley where he had had his greatest victories to a

neighboring town, and was there seized with a companion and led away to the temple. While he was singing a hymn the sword came down on his neck and his body was hewn in pieces. Chang had a hymn of his own, entitled "Jesus my Guide," which Mr. Ross translates as follows:

Jesus my Guide! 'tis my delight !
Peace fills my soul; He is my Guide.
In toil or rest, by day or night,
Jesus is ever by my side.

My Guide is Jesus day by day.
His hand of mercy clasperh mine,
He is my Guide; on Him I stay,
Upon His right hand I recline.

Fast hold of Jesus' hand I take
Life's journey through to Heaven's gate,
Nor weal nor woe my hope can shake;
Jesus is Guide, on Him I wait.

My Guide, etc.

Victor I stand when life is done
O'er outer foes and sin's foul brood, -
Jesus my Guide I trust alone;
I shall not dread death's coldest flood.

My Guide, etc.

If the Gospel can do this in such a man in China, it can do it in any man anywhere. Shall we not have more faith to expect results like this and to work for them, even where they seem most unlikely ?

With kind regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

July 29th, 1911.

Miss Elma Donaldson,

Dehra Dun, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Donaldson:

Your good note of February 9th was duly received. I cannot tell you how sorry I am that Miss James was not able to do the work that her eager spirit would have been glad to do, and how keenly we all regard our failure to find a large company of women to send out to the Punjab Mission this year. Miss Woodside will be able to tell you when she returns how hard it is to find women both qualified and available, especially women with that normal training which they ought to have to make them of the greatest efficiency in such important schools as yours.

I am so glad that you have the money needed for the property improvements of the school. How happy we should be if only you had the additional workers you ought to have!

I sympathize with you in the difficulty of the problems which I know you are confronting in your work, but I presume the worthwhileness of any work is directly proportionate to the number and the intricacy of the problems that are involved in it. Oftentime we think that simple personal Christian work is free from those difficulties and problems, but as anyone knows who has tried to do it, no work has more of them. That is just why so many people are turned aside from it to other things. Running an institution is far easier than dealing with a soul, and the very marvel and wonder of our Saviour's work surely lay in the fact that it was so purely the work of one great Soul on other souls. Instead of lamenting, accordingly, that our work has difficulties and perils, is it not rather to rejoice, knowing that this is the very stuff of work that pleases God.

Miss [illegible] M. [illegible]

that is [illegible] in its blessing to us and its spiritual fruitage in the world. You remember, do you not, the lines from [illegible]'s sermon in the Capital, in Mrs. King's poem, "The Disciples;"

> The Vine from every living limb bleeds wine;
> Is it the poorer for that spirit shed ?
> The branches and the vintage drink thereof;
> Are they the richer for that gift's excess ?
> Measure thy gift by loss instead of gain;
> Nor by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth;
> For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice,
> And whoso suffers most hath most to give.
>
> God saidto Man and Woman, "By thy sweat,
> And by thy travail, thou shalt conquer earth;"
> Not by thy ease or pleasure; and no good
> Or glory of this life but comes by pain.
> Love poor were earth if all the world loved me,
> If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice
> Were swept away, and all were selfish - [illegible];
> If this were such a heaven as [illegible] souls
> As some have dreamed of; - and we human still.
> Ay, we were faithless not for perfect peace
> In this world, however in the next;
> And what we will [illegible] be through pain and strife.

It is a great comfort to fall back on this [illegible] and to remember that the deeper our experience of it, the more we can be that we are really living.

With kind regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

July 20th, 1911.

The Rev. C.W.Forman, M.D.,

Ferozepur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Forman:

Your good letter dated March 22nd, last edition, I suppose, February 22nd, was received on March 20th, and it was a great pleasure to hear from you. I hope that the plan of using camels has worked well, and that you are quite satisfied with it and have been able to get well-behaved beasts and Christian disposition, which I understand are very rare in camels.

You will be welcoming, before very long, the new men coming out, and we shall be very greatly interested to learn of the Mission's action in locating them. I trust that their coming and the large addition made to the appropriations for the Mission will mean a distinct advance in the evangelistic work of the district. I do believe that practically all our work, itinerating as well as educational and medical, could be made even more directly and vitally evangelistic than it is. Of course, there is a great deal of our district work which could not be made any more purely or richly evangelistic, and here and there there is a school of which the same thing could be said, but I imagine that the reason why many heathen parents are willing to send their boys to our schools is that while they know the Schools are the best that they can find ethically there is slight danger that their sons will be disturbed in their religious faith sufficiently to carry them over into Christianity.

I have just gotten from Japan a book that I have been long wanting to get, but it has been out of print until recently, I believe. It is the Biography of Neesima. The introductory preface, contributed by Dr. DeForest, one of the Congregational missionaries in Japan, gives a little outline of

Dr. [illegible] 2.

Mr. Sawayama's life. The book is not a large one, and I should think might be used very effectively with young men whom you might be hoping to awake to the privilege and duty of leadership among their own people. The book is published in Tokyo and cannot be gotten in this country. I enclose a copy of Dr. Defrest's introduction that you may have the facts which it gives. Sawayama really were himself and in his ambition to make the Christian Church a vital reality in Japan. He had none of the misguided ideas of independence which some men have. His ideal was the clean and wholesome ideal of self-dependence, and the complete discharge, at any amount of personal sacrifice, of one's personal duty. At the Japan Missionary Conference in 1891 he made a speech on the Self-support of the Japanese Native Church, in which he set forth, first, that the Scriptural idea of a Church involved self-support; second, that a Church could only escape the perils that surround it and possess the spiritual blessings which it needed by becoming self-supporting; and third, that self-supporting churches were not impossible, under any conditions. And his last contention was true, provided the conditions included a pastor like Sawayama. All paradition was abhorrent to him. Perhaps to him more than to anyone else is due the strong spirit of self-reliance, self-help and self-support in the Japanese Churches. If we could just find a few men with such capacities in them as Sawayama had, or as those simple, unlettered men had with whom Christ worked, and if we would lay out our lives in trying to mould these few men, might we not accomplish more than by general methods or by our abandonment of the policy of general enlightenment or indiscriminate seed-sowing, leaving the results and the gathering of the harvest to an indefinite future ? Is not Bruce's "Training of the Twelve" just the picture of ideal missionary work ? Is it not just what St. Paul did, as all his epistles reveal ?

I hope that you and Mrs. Forman are both well, and with warm regard, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible] ra.

July 31st, 1911.

Miss J. Edith Jenks,

Ferozepur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Jenks:

Your good letter of January 11th was duly received. It was good to hear from you after your return to India and to get the encouraging reports which you sent regarding the work. I hope that you have seen a great deal more since going back to cheer you, and that you are finding an increasing spirit of unity and love pervading the Mission. I believe that that is one of the great fundamental needs of our work.

I was interested the other day, in going over some old papers, to find a clipping from the "British Weekly" containing an estimate of Dr. A.B.Davidson of Edinburgh by Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren). At the close of it Dr. Watson said:

> No man ever heard of his attending a public meeting or moving a resolution. He went very little into society, and took no part in Church Courts, there, curious to say, he was never formally prosecuted, although the pioneer of modern Hebrew scholarship; no one turned to look at him as he went along Princes Street, and his face was unknown to the people. Yet this retiring and modest man, who simply loathed publicity and sensationalism, who would rather any day have been silent than speak, and would have given his year's stipend rather than mount a public platform, who was always endeavoring to escape notice, and who flushed red if suddenly addressed in a room, changed the face of theological thought in Scotland, put a new spirit into the preaching of the Bible, affected the people through a thousand pulpits, and was the most powerful intellectual influence in the Scottish Church, and, through the men whom he taught and through the work he did, a perceptible light through the whole English-speaking Christian Church.

I was thinking of this principle of character the other day in connection with three verses - "Abide" with Me;" "He that saith he abideth in Him ought himself also so walk even as Christ walked;" "Even Christ pleased not Himself." Those three verses are logically bound together, and I suppose that if we could only live the truth that is in them, there could be no storm or unrest within the length

of our influence.

I am sorry that in sending out new missionaries to India this year it was not possible to find any more women. Miss Newton is the only addition to the staff of women. One or two others were under appointment, but some of those whom we were to send out this year to various fields have dropped out for some reason or other, and some for health reasons have had to be transferred to other fields.

I wish that all the younger women on the field would write to friends and acquaintances at home and press on them earnestly the privilege and opportunity of the missionary service. Could you not suggest this to them at the next Mission Meeting ?

With kind regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

July 31st, 1911.

Miss Margaret M. Given,

Hoshyarpur, Punjab,

India.

My dear Miss Given:

I have been longer in acknowledging the receipt of your letter forwarding the communication from Dr. Marston and yourself regarding furloughs, than you were in sending the communication. It is evident that the predominant judgment among the unmarried women is in favor of the present arrangement. For that reason, nothing whatever has been done on the subject. I have no doubt that if some day all the missions in India are organized more compactly, various rearrangements of rules will be made with a view to the increased efficiency of the work. But I am glad to see in many of the missions at present a reaction against any further reductions of the term of service or any further extentions of the term of furlough. We have passed far beyond the old days when men like Carey and Bowen stayed thirty or forty years on the field without ever leaving it for furloughs or even for health vacations. We have wiser principles nowadays, but there is only too a tendency to the frequency of some furloughs and interruptions in the work. I know from experience here how long it takes to gather up the reins of the work again after one has been away for only six months, and where one is away for nearly a year and a half and loses not only the lines of the work but the use of the language, the hindrance and inconvenience must be vastly greater.

I have been reading a fascinating book on India by Sir Andrew Fraser, entitled "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots." The spirit of the book, as anyone who knew Sir Andrew would expect, is beautiful, full of kindliness, fair-mindedness and [illegible] of judgment, coupled with absolute straightforwardness and [illegible]. There is an interesting chapter in it on Christian missions. I enclose

Miss Oliver - 4.

a copy of several photographs showing of the reality of the results of Missions. I was glad that I had them in mind some nights ago when I went to speak at the Labor Temple, which the Rev. Charles Stelzle of the Board of Home Missions conducts onthe East Side in New York City. It is an effort to demonstrate the possibility of maintaing a successful Christian enterprise down town in New York. I don't know that the lines on which the experiment is being carried forward will help very much to answer this particular question of the kind of Christian institution which it is wise and possible to carry on in such a situation, but it is a very interesting work. It was a very miscellaneous crowd that was present, and after I had stated the argument for Foreign Missions, they were given an opportunity to ask questions, and for an hour they kept me busy meeting every kind of objection and criticism. There were Jews, Socialists, unbelievers, Christadelphians and all sorts of people who took a hand, and one man, who I think was in evening clothes, although I suspect he had been drinking a bit, made a furious assault on me and Indian Missions, and I was glad to be able to quote such testimonies as Sir Andrew Fraser's and Sir William Mackworth Young's in reply to him. They didn't silence him at all, but I think they satisfied the reasonable element in the audience. I don't know how much good is accomplished by the attempt to argue Missions with people who are unwilling to admit any of your premises, but I enjoyed it, and one always hopes that some word of truth may find a bit of good soil to fall upon and grow in.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

July 28th, 1911.

The Rev. W.S.G.Jones,

Rupar, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission.

With reference to your relationship between Mrs. Stuart and the Newark Church, I enclose for your information a letter from Mr. Jones:

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Stuart Moses of India to the effect that you have suggested that Mrs. Stuart of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, be asked to contribute the support of some missionary under the care of the Board. I would like to call your attention to the fact that your Board assigned the Rupar District where Mr. Jones' work lies to our Church, the First Presbyterian of Newark, O. As there are but two missionaries there, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, it would seem that such an arrangement would cut us out. We thought we were adopting the latest suggestions of the Board when we arranged for a "Parish church" instead of having what we give apply upon some particular missionary's salary.

Mrs. Jones has joined a church here and is active in this Church, and I am sure that the Church will not have any interest in anyone else as they do in her. We are beginning to develop a missionary sentiment here and are endeavoring to educate the people in the cause. Lately we have had a larger contribution to your Board last year than ever before, I think. We are a young and a new church and are not in position to take over the entire support of Mr. Jones, but look forward to doing so before long.

Now would it not be possible for you to recommend someone else to Mrs. Stuart, for I am sure it will be a great disappointment to us to have our work cut short, and a setback to the missionary spirit here. I am inclined to think above that the salary of Mrs. Jones is already provided for by one of the churches of Wilkinsburg, Pa. I hope you will be able to arrange matters satisfactorily to everybody.

I replied as follows, but have had no answer, as yet, to my letter:

Your kind note of yesterday is just received, and it is a pleasure to hear from you and to have this fresh assurance of the interest of the Newark Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Jones. We knew of this interest at the time that we wrote to Mrs. Stuart to apply her gift also toward the support of Mr. Jones in the work.

We need for Rupar this year, including the salary of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, [illegible] 6000. But we hoped that your church would be able to supply some of the funds from Mr. Jones' salary, and what Mrs. Stuart gives [illegible]. We had in the mind of developing your interest in Rupar, or Mr. Jones' interest in your church, and shall write to him, urging his continued association with you in leading in the cause of larger giving. We believe we can expect much from Mrs. Stuart's to our larger work. As your church is young, we shall have many additions in the [illegible]

necessary expenses for Mr. Jones' support and the Rupar work.

I think this explanation will meet the very natural difficulty in your mind, arising from the idea that Mrs. Stuart was undertaking the support of Rupar. This she is not doing; she is only contributing the amount equivalent to the sum of Mr. Jones' salary, and wishes to hear occasionally from him, just as we hope your church will continue to hear from him.

Will you kindly let me know whether this explanation meets the difficulties and whether you will not be entirely satisfied to go forward on this basis ?

The work at Rupar will be sure to grow, and there will be unavoidably increased expenses all next year needing to be met, so that I expect that there will be room for the development of your church's giving, for which we are glad to join you in helping the work on.

I think there ought to be no difficulty in working out the plan as you suggest. Probably by the time the Newark Church has worked up its contributions to the point where it could take your entire support, Mrs. Stuart will be entirely willing to transfer her interest to someone else. And indeed, she would have been willing to take anyone else that we suggested, only at the time she took you on, Mrs. Wood, who keeps all these records and makes all the special object suggestions, thought that you would be just the person for her, and saw no hindrance in the fact of your being the correspondent for the parish abroad of the Newark Church. There are many missionaries who act as such correspondents for a number of Churches.

I wish you could send me, some time, a little account of the Rupar field, drawing a map of it, showing the important places and roads, giving a statement as to its population, the constituent elements of which it is composed, as for example, Hindus, Mohammedans, and any minor sects, showing the number of Church members, groups of enquirers, village missionaries, schools, etc.

I clipped out of the "New York Sun" a couple of years ago, an editorial on Felix Oswald, the geologist, which seemed to me to be a splendid thing, and to embody a great lesson and encouragement for all of us who have hard tasks and inadequate resources with which to discharge them. The "Sun" said:

A young Briton named Felix Oswald became interested a while ago in the geology of Central America. Made long journeys through that country and finally came back with an important amount of valuable new material. It was not matter however, that would find favor in the eyes of the general publisher, and Mr. Oswald had to undertake the publication himself. He had the type set at the lowest rates in a small town. There were 400 pages of print and the author undertook the large task of doing the printing himself. He hired a hand press and

[illegible]

[illegible] and more [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

July 31st, 1911.

My dear Mrs. Velte:

I cannot tell you how our hearts have been going out toward you and Mr. Velte since the receipt of the telegram this morning from Mrs. Griswold. I know what this sorrow means when it comes upon those who are prepared for it and who are near at hand. We can only imagine what it will be to one far away, and can only pray that God will uphold him and give him comfort and strength in this hour of need. I know that He is with you and that He will sustain youin this time of utter need and be Himself your strong portion and upholder.

I wish there were some way that we could serve you and help to lighten your burden, but I know that only God can meet your need and rejoice that you know Him sowell and that He is with you now.

Mrs. Griswold's telegram said that a letter had followed regarding a cablegram, and we shall watch for this tomorrow morning and shall carry out any wish of yours in the matter.

Please let me know if there is any way whatever in which we can help you and Lowbry, or if I can do anything to ease this awful stroke for Mr. Velte.

With loving sympathy from us all, I am

Your sincere friend,

Mrs. H.C.Velte,
Marathon,
New York.

August 2nd, 1911.

Mrs. H. D. Griswold,

Marathon, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Griswold,

Your heartbreaking telegram, announcing the death of Margaret Velte, was received yesterday. I wrote to Mrs. Velte both yesterday and to-day and am writing this afternoon to Mr. Velte. Your letter with regard to the cablegram has not yet come, but we will carry out at once any wishes which you or Mrs. Velte may express. We have delayed sending any message to Mr. Velte until getting the letter referred to, with your message. Our hearts go out to him in the loneliness of his sorrow, and to Mrs. Velte in this bereavement.

With deepest sympathy with you in all the sorrow and strain which have come to you in connection with Mrs. Velte's grief, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated August 1st.

August 4th, 1911.

The Rev. R.A.Fife, D.D.,

Ludiana, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Fife:

Your good letter of June 29th was received two days ago. It was a great pleasure to hear from you and to know that Mrs. Fife was so much better and gave promise of being stronger than than before her attack of fever.

Dr. Chatterjee tells me that the number of students as given in his report as President of the Board of Directors of Forman College was wrong. The number he gave was the number of books in the library. I was hardly able to credit the number, but when I found it , but when I found it both in his written [illegible] in another place, [illegible] here. I hope we shall not get taken up for the mistake before we are able to correct it.

I was glad to get so opportunely what you wrote about Normal Schools. The [illegible] mission has sent us, through the Executive Committee, the following [illegible]

1. - That a Normal School for the training of teachers for our Mission [illegible]. The [illegible] will, of course, be [illegible] by the Mission.

2. - That a missionary who has had a course in pedagogy be sent to [illegible] the proposed Normal School. If possible he should be sent this year, so as to be ready to open the school at the beginning of the [illegible] 1912. [illegible] either during the latter part of this year or the very beginning of 1912, the opening of the school may be delayed until 1913.

3. - That the following grants be made, viz., $6000. for a residence for the missionary in charge; $5000. for building and equipment; $2500. for a hostel for students.

4. - That a grant of $600. for the Indian Assistant teacher and stipends for students be made for the first year.

I wrote on this subject in my last letter to the North India Mission as follows:

It is not possible now to give a definite [illegible] the Mission also regard to a Normal School to train and provide Christian teachers. The full Board is not in session now, and the Finance Committee and the Executive Council are acting for it, and while they do not hesitate to decide all questions which need immediate action, they refer all large problems of policy and matters involving heavy expenditures for the Board's formal consideration in the Fall. Furthermore, I think the Board would prefer to have before it the formulated plan of the Mission. I should like to raise, also, the question whether it [illegible] I think it would be well for the Mission to indicate not only how much money it would require for the work, assuming that the Board can provide it all as additional appropriations, but also to state how the work can be readjusted so as to transfer to the Normal School what we may now be expending elsewhere in order to make it possible, in case the Board is not able to finance it as an extra. I think there is a feeling on the part of some members of the Board that it is hardly fair to other Missions, whose policy has dealt with this problem from the beginning and who are not involved in such difficulties as you face in India in the matter of the non-Christian teachers, to make a charge upon funds which might otherwise come to them. The expense of establishing the institution, which we ought long ago to have had in India and which, without disestablishing anything that we are now doing, many nevertheless feel should have been given a place in our Mission policy in advance of some of our present activities. I am sure that the Board will do the very best that it can, and that it will add [illegible]

I have now written to Henry Forman and enclose, herewith, a copy of my letter to him, so that you may have all this matter in hand to lay before the Punjab Mission at its next Meeting.

Will you kindly remind the Mission, also, of the importance of having all figures, reports and estimates in the Board's hands before January 1st, in order that the Mission may share in any increase of appropriations which the Board will be able to give next fiscal year. You will already have had this matter in mind, doubtless, in view of the printed letter sent to the Mission a [illegible]

The Mission's cablegram approving of Dr. Carleton's return came a few days ago and I reported it at once to Mrs. Carleton. The date of their sailing has not been definitely arranged. I will asker. Day to cable Mr. Clark as soon as it is definitely settled.

It is good to hear of the baptisms at Ludiana, and I trust that there

Mr. Pife

may be many more, both among Mohammedans and Hindus.

With kind regards, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] letter of July 4th, with its very interesting enclosures, has come safely. I do rejoice in all this good news that you are having and am sure that it must yield large fruitage. Promising times are to bring forth the fruits which, as we know, only the spirit of Christ can produce, most surely lead them to see deeper and higher that they must have that Spirit in order to produce the fruitage. The great problem will remain as to whether they can have that Spirit without openly avowing themselves as Christ's followers. It is certain that a body of men in the first century who stayed inside the old heathen organization but who sought to bring forth, nevertheless, a Christian fruitage out of a Christian spirit which it was possible for them to cherish inside the old organization, would never have done in the world what the Apostolic Church did. Two alternatives will present themselves to men in such circumstances. Either, on the one hand, they must be content with such a thin dilution of the Christian spirit as is consistent with their claim from open discipleship, or they must break with the old relations and openly take up their cross and follow Christ. I am glad you are not concealing the reality of the issue. What is needed in India more than anything else is an outburst of such heroism as will be necessary if any small body of men and women break fresh into unfettered Christian discipleship. That and that alone will rush into the Church those whose absence Dr. Datta laments in his interesting paper.

I think he has touched on another grave and peculiar aspect of the subject. The fellow in India is adding to the chasm between the men who ought to be the [illegible] of the Christian church and the mass of [illegible] Christians, so that those

[illegible] are [illegible] from it. In China, Japan and Korea there seems to be no [illegible] of this inside the Church. The class of men who are the natural leaders are not right with the people and not giving themselves a status of virtual identification. I hope that the influence of Dr. Datta and other men may help to [illegible] in [illegible] the native Church the men who ought to be in its spirit and its lifeblood.

I have just gotten from Japan a book that I have been long wanting to get, but it has been out of print until recently, I believe. It is the Biography of [illegible] life. The book is not a large one, and I should think might be used effectively with young men whom you might be hoping to awake to the privilege and duty of leadership among their own people. The book is published in Tokyo and cannot be gotten in this country. I enclose a copy of Dr. DeForest's introduction that you may have the facts which it gives. Sawayama really wore himself out in his ambition to make the Christian Church a vital reality in Japan. He had some of the [illegible] whole-souled ideal of self-denial, and the complete discharge, at any amount of personal sacrifice, of one's responsibility. At the Japan Missionary Conference in [illegible] he set forth, first, that the traditional idea of a Church involved self-support; second, that a Church could only escape the perils that surrounded it and possess the spiritual blessings which it needed by becoming self-supporting; and third, that self-supporting churches were not impossible, under any conditions. And his last contention was true, provided the conditions included a pastor like Sawayama. All opposition was silenced to him. Probably to him more than to anyone else in the land belongs a spirit of self-reliance, self-help and self-support in the Japanese

Mr. Kim [illegible]

[illegible] gathering of the harvest to an indefinite future ? Is not Bruce's "Trafing of the Sowers" just the picture of Paul missionary work ? Is it not just what the Paul did, as all his epistles reveal ?

Thank you very much for the circular sent out by Mr. Hunt for the Canada supplying short-term service . We had a long discussion on the subject in the council the other day on the basis of a proposal from Dr. McLean of the Lima Mission that short-term doctors should be sent out. Thus far we have fought any of the scheme, except where Mission Colleges wanted to use such men on their own terms. Some of the grounds of hesitancy have been the following:

[illegible] future is of a different quality and duration from that on which our missionary work world has been built and must be dependent. This is not a theoretical [illegible] they have to build around such short-term service men instead of men who are [illegible]

2. - It's scheme is expensive. It involves paying travelling expenses all the way out of old for a very short term of service. The cost is just as much for ordinary also, as it would be in the case of a missionary who went on the regular basis and who would be for the language and stay for life.

3. - The influence of such a course on the general Mission moral is one [illegible] difficult to keep up the old high, exacting standards in the matter of furloughs and vacations and the supreme missionary aim.

[illegible]

[illegible] They do not [illegible] the responsibility of the general missionary activities. These fall on the regular missionary [illegible].

5. - We are afraid of the influence of a large expansion of the student-term service idea on the missionary spirit and volunteering among students [illegible] at home. To offer to young men and women, from a choice of two or three [illegible] service on the foreign field, who otherwise might be willing to [illegible] service in the foreign field, who otherwise might be willing to [illegible] give their lives [illegible] sacrificing lives, [illegible] what the possibilities are, and who find their minds many call in deep [illegible] and [illegible] demand [illegible] nothing than any external [illegible] [illegible] but there are some of the misgivings in our minds as we contemplate any format [illegible] by the Board.

Several missions have suffered very much recently from disappointments and failures in the case of men who didn't have a missionary spirit with deep, internal roots, and who became something outside was not in accordance with their preconceived ideas, and [illegible] missionary [illegible]. The [illegible] needed more than it ever was and I believe we ought [illegible] [illegible] as I [illegible] we are quite open-minded and ready to do whatever

[illegible], [illegible].

The Rev. Joseph T. Barrows,

Rich Hill, Mo.

My dear Mr. Barrows,

I was very glad to get yesterday your letter of Aug. 1st, and to know that you and Miss Kropsack had decided to postpone your mar- [illegible]

I hardly feel prepared, without knowing her personally, to advise as to the best course of training, but I should think that what you and she are planning is very sensible. In many places on the mission field a thorough knowledge of music is a great help in the work, and if, in addition to that, she should take a year or two in a good mission training school, such as Mr. White's school here, I should think that she would be able to go out with you when you return, well prepared for the work, especially as she has and will get during these years a thorough knowledge of housekeeping also.

With best wishes, and looking forward to seeing you when you are on your way out to Little Rock Hill, I am,

Very cordially yours,

[illegible] Sun.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Your letter of yesterday is just received. I wish I could have been with you and your mother in Harrisburg this week, but I [illegible] friends round about you.

The cablegram which we have sent to Mr. John Forman is as follows:- "Forman, Malaparis, Dalmiar Velte appendicitis Danalbodo. Mrs. Velte wishes you inform Velte orally." As you will see, there are two code words, so that, translated, the message reads:- "We grieve to report the death on July 21st of Miss Velte, after a serious operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Velte wishes you to inform Mr. Velte orally." I hope that this message will meet your [illegible].

I want to write you quite formally about the special expense to which your mother will have been put, both for physicians' services and for the burial expenses. I wish you would let me know exactly just what all this additional expense was, for the Board will [illegible] to do all that it can to appropriately, and I am sure there are friends who will feel that they have a [illegible] to express their friendship at such a time.

Our hearts go out steadily to you, your mother and father, and I pray that God's comfort and blessing and peace may be with you moment by moment.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Mr. [illegible],

We [illegible] from a card of your expected arrival on the [illegible] and you will find we had written that if we were ill to be out of town, you would not come up to Mr. Powell's house. We shall not be away, however. Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and I are all here and expect to be here all of [illegible], and shall be looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you. I hope you have had a good rest in England and Scotland.

With kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] J. Carleton
[illegible], Ohio.

My Dear Dr. Carleton:-

I should think the idea of your going to [illegible] a very good one provided Dr. Wishard approves.

I have pleasure in enclosing Jerowith's note of introduction to Dr. Kellogg, and send also check for $25. from a little personal fund, and not from the Board Treasury, which I hope will cover the expense.

Very cordially yours,

(Enclosures)

[illegible] 11.

[illegible] C. Velte,
104 South Street,
Care- Mr. S.E. Fleming,
Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Velte:-

It was very good to get your letter today, and hear that the courage of faith was with you, and that strength has come back to you after the immeasurable sorrow through which you have been called to pass. We are hoping and praying that God will uphold Mr. Velte in his deep grief and need.

There must be very much to console your heart as you think of Margaret's lovely character, and remember how far better it is for her to be where she is now than where our hearts fain be keeping her.

Indeed I shall hope to see Mowbray free from [illegible] and shall be glad to be of any help whatever that I can be. I wish he would always feel free to write and to tell me whether ever in any way at all I can be of service to him.

With warm regards, rejoicing that you have real [illegible] loving friends about you these days, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

August 18th, 1911.

The Rev. J. N. Hyde,

c/o Mr. Mansell,

R.F.D.#2, Chester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Hyde,

Your letter of the 14th came just after Mr. Speer was left the offices for an absence of about two weeks. He will be sorry, I know, to be obliged to miss seeing you when you come on Thursday, on your way to Clifton Springs. Dr. Brown and Dr. Halsey will be in the offices, however, and if they can serve you in any way I know they will be glad to do so.

Very faithfully yours,

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

August 16th, 1911.

The Rev. H. C. Velte,

Saharanpur, India.

My dear Mr. Velte,

Your good letter of July 13th is just received, and with every word of it, as I read, I was thinking of you and the heavy sorrow that is now on your heart. I know, though, that God will comfort you and hope and pray that He will bring out of this sorrow, by the miracle of His grace, new peace and joy to you and Mrs. Velte. At Mrs. Velte's request, we cabled to John Forman to go up and bear the heavy tidings to you. I know that God will have given both you and him grace for that hour, and that now, in spite of all the depth of your sorrow, He is holding you in His peace and love.

I thank you for your good letter with all its tidings about the work. Dr. W. F. Johnson and his daughter were in for a little while this morning. They are going up to New England for a few days, sailing from New York next Thursday. He was anxious to know whether we had any word from the Mission regarding the 3600 Rupees which you needed so much at Saharanpur. He had had a long talk with Mr. Severance on the subject, and Miss Johnson gained the impression that Mr. Severance was going to continue whatever he had been doing for Saharanpur. I think it was his feeling that the two Missions jointly ought to do something toward this 3600 Rupees, and very probably they will have done so before this.

We shall be glad to hear of the final decision you may reach with regard to the Fan property. Perhaps the Mission could wish to propose the purchase of that property with part of that balance of the Kennedy allotment to the Panjab which will be released by the Government grants toward the new boys' school buildings.

Mr. Velte - 2.

I do agree thoroughly with what you write as to the need of our pushing forward our evangelistic work, so that we will not be overloaded, as we are now, on the institutional side. I have written about this in a number of individual letters recently. The only way that we can correct the proportion is to push men into the district work and to develop that work. I wish that it might be possible to help correct it by intensifying the evangelistic influence of our schools, and Mr. Severance's earnestness of feeling on that subject is shared by us all, as I know you share it too.

As to Woodstock, we will await the action of the Mission on the subject of Midlands. Even in the event of its being favorable, as I have written to Dr. Wherry and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Mitchell, there is no possibility of the Board's being able to do anything unless some individual will make a special gift of the amount that is needed.

With constant thought and loving prayer, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

Dictated Aug. 11th.

August 16th, 1911.

The Rev. E. M. Wherry, D.D.,

Lodiana, India.

My dear Dr. Wherry,

Your good letter of July 5th was received four days ago. The statement of the importance of Midlands is very clear, and we shall await with interest the action of the Mission or the recommendation of the directors. I don't know what prospect there is of getting the money. Perhaps I had better quote in confidence to you what I write a day or two ago in a private letter to Dr. Mitchell.

I have just received from Dr. Wherry the recommendations of the Board of Directors of Woodstock, with regard to the purchase of Midlands. It is easy to see from his statement of the case, as we had already learned from Mrs. Andrews' description, that this property is very desirable to Woodstock, and I hope that in some way the means may be provided so that it can be bought; but I do not see any prospect of this unless some one or two individuals will make the generous offering necessary. I presume Mrs. Andrews will be writing to Mrs. Kennedy on the subject. I don't know how she will feel about it. I think she has had a feeling that the work of our own Church has been very well provided for by Dr. Kennedy's Bequest, and that she herself would like to be free to take up just such individual enterprises as especially appeal to her, without regard to their connection with the Presbyterian Church. I might say, in confidence, that our position is just a little delicate in the matter, and Mrs. Kennedy properly thinks of us as standing in relations of closest friendship to her, friendship so personal as to make it harder than it would be for strangers to make such appeals to her; and I think also that she feels that we ought to protect her from calls from our own Missions. On the other hand, we feel that there are many of these calls which cannot be covered by Dr. Kennedy's Bequest which are just as appealing and needy and worthy as some of those outside interests which have had a generous response from Mrs. Kennedy. I presume the best way to approach her will be for any of you who are on such terms of relationship with her as to justify your doing so, to write to her in the most kindly and tactful way, presenting the need of the Midlands property as a special thing that must be done in some special outside way. I think the amount of 75,000 Rupees would stand a chance of favorable consideration where appeals for a million dollars or more are likely to fall of their own weight; and I write all this in confidence to you in case you are able to give counsel to others or in any position to act yourself.

I hardly know what would be the best way to proceed - whether for Mrs. Andrews to write to Mrs. Kennedy, or for you and her both to do so, and I wish I could suggest just the form in which it would be best to write. You would have to avoid, of course, any indication that I had

suggested your writing or had approved of your doing so. It would be necessary to avoid, also, any reflection upon the Board here because it had not provided the money. It would be necessary to make it plain that it was the sort of object which ought to be provided and which our Board would be glad to see provided for, but which yet ought to be cared for in some outside and personal way. Perhaps, after all, if Mrs. Andrews just follows her own natural inclination, she will present the matter best, and I have suggested, as you will see, in my note to Dr. Mitchell that it would be advantageous for her to present this one particular thing clearly and convincingly by itself and not to confuse it with other appeals or imperil it by asking for too much.

We do feel that Mrs. Kennedy should be protected as much as possible from appeals, but inasmuch as we cannot protect her from the outside appeals, we are loath to see the objects in our own work which are more important and worthy than the outside ones suffer because we do, as far as possible, keep them from troubling Mrs. Kennedy. She is generosity personified, and very properly feels that she ought to be free now to do just what she pleases and that others ought not to feel that they have any special claim on her which would restrain her action. I shall keep your letter at hand to take up again when the minutes of the Mission Meeting come.

Our hearts are all sore now for Mr. and Mrs. Velte. Their daughter Margaret died last Monday of appendicitis, having failed to rally from the operation. At Mrs. Velte's request we have cabled to John Foreman to go and break the news to Mr. Velte. It is almost more than one can think of, to dwell upon his sorrow and his loneliness, and I know that many prayers will be going up for him, that he may be given strength in this time of need.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wherry and yourself, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Aug. 5th.

August 16th, 1911.

Dr. Alice Mitchell,

Woodstock College, Mussouri, India.

My dear Dr. Mitchell,

I have just received from Dr. Wherry the recommendations of the Board of Directors of Woodstock, with regard to the purchase of Midlands. It is easy to see from his statement of the case, as we had already learned from Mrs. Andrews' description, that this property is very desirable to Woodstock, and I hope that in some way the means may be provided so that it can be bought; but I do not see any prospect of this unless some one or two individuals will make the generous offering necessary. I presume Mrs. Andrews will be writing to Mrs. Kennedy on the subject. I don't know how she will feel about it. I think she has had a feeling that the work of our own Church has been very well provided for by Mr. Kennedy's Bequest, and that she herself would like to be free to take up just such individual enterprises as especially appeal to her, without regard to their connection with the Presbyterian Church. I might say, in confidence, that our position is just a little delicate in the matter, and Mrs. Kennedy properly thinks of us as standing in relations of closest friendship to her, friendship so personal as to make it harder than it would be for strangers to make such appeals to her; and I think also that she feels that we ought to protect her from calls from our own Missions. On the other hand, we feel that there are many of these calls which cannot be covered by Mr. Kennedy's bequest which are just as appealing and needy and worthy as some of those outside interests which have won a generous response from Mrs. Kennedy. I presume the best way to approach her will be for any of you who are on such terms of relationship with her as to justify your doing so, to write to her in the most kindly and tactful way, presenting the need of the Midlands property as a special ~~need~~ thing that must be done in some special outside way. I think [illegible] amount of 75,000 Rupees would

Dr. Mitchell - 2.

stand a chance of favorable consideration where appeals for a million dollars or more are likely to fall of their own weight; and I write all this in confidence to you in case you are able to give counsel to others or to say anything to set yourself.

I hope that you are not overtaxing your strength again, and do trust that however difficult it may be, you will compel yourself to take the rest that you ought to have. Your mother, as you know, has been anxious on your behalf, and we have shared her anxiety.

With warm regard, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Dictated Aug. 4th.

[illegible], 1922.

The Rev. A. W. Ewing,

[illegible] D.D.,

Wooster, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Ewing,

Your letter of Aug. 16th to Mr. Speer has come during his absence [illegible] to return [illegible] about August 28th. He will then [illegible] to India with Dr. and Mrs. Darlington in the fall.

[illegible]

Robert E Speer

Aug. 28th, 1911.

The Rev. R. E. Tracy,

[illegible] College Ave.,

Wooster, O.

My dear Mr. Tracy,

I returned to New York on Saturday and found your letter of August 18th, which was acknowledged a week ago to-day. I can appreciate the reasons which you urge for your return this fall, and doubt not that they would be regarded as sufficient, provided the best medical advice approves of your return. You speak of having talked the matter over with Dr. Wishard, and I am [illegible] the matter be approved of your return. If [illegible] the matter is as you, [illegible] the recommendation that you be allowed to go back.

Personally, however, I should think it would be better for you to stay. [illegible] for you to spend the rigors of a northern winter, rather than go South to Florida or Georgia or Alabama for the coldest months. My fear would be that if you go home now, you would find that you had not had a sufficient recuperation for the climate of the coming months. As to the case of the young lady whom you want to see again as soon as possible, if she is coming next spring would you not be able to see her when she arrives and to have next summer with her? [illegible] to see her during the winter and then to have her leave the field for a year or more in the [illegible] Also, the [illegible] You have [illegible] furlough is the unconscious readjustment which is wrought through breathing the home atmosphere for some months. For all these reasons, I hope you will think again of

August [illegible], 1911.

Rev. [illegible] F. Barrows,

Rich Hill, Mo.

My dear Mr. Barrows,

I received last week a letter from Mr. [illegible] regarding the promotion [illegible] with Mr. Cummings, and enclosed herewith a copy of his letter and of my reply. His address is Corinth, Miss., and I think it would be worth your while to take up the matter at once with him and to make some joint arrangement with him and Mr. Cummings. I have not heard from Mr. Cummings as to [illegible] the [illegible] and arrangement for the course would be, but a word to him at New Wilmington, Pa., asking him to send you word.

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated Aug. 28th.

enclosures.

[illegible], 1911.

The Rev. T. G. Henry,

Grinnell, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Henry,

Your letter of August 21st was received a week ago. Some of our alumni courses have been the phonetics course with Mr. Cummings, so that it is impossible to answer your questions as to the value of the course from the [illegible]

[illegible] the week course, which I understand [illegible] could you be arrange for this by combining with Mr. Barrow, who expects to sail with you [illegible]

[illegible] up these studies. I presume there are places where you could study phonetics, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the Mission, June 29th,

[illegible] relationship
[illegible] of

[illegible] interest
[illegible] are to make
[illegible]
[illegible] and
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] future, we

[illegible] send you the
[illegible] so. Please return
[illegible] matters. I have not
[illegible] brought the subject
[illegible] subject, asking that
[illegible] Board
[illegible] Dr. White replied
[illegible] Object Secretary,
[illegible] tributary
[illegible] is interested, but
[illegible] do nothing
[illegible] affair, we can
[illegible] hear from you
[illegible] going thro
[illegible] to urge the

[illegible] replied to her
[illegible] policy in the

[illegible] refers,

[illegible] letter of
[illegible] the best things
[illegible] my answer,
[illegible] also, a
[illegible]

September 1st, 1911.

The Rev. J.N.Hyde,

Clifton Springs,

New York.

My dear Mr. Hyde:

On returning to New York last Saturday I found your letter of August 14th, acknowledged during my absence, and am assuming that you carried out your plan and went last Thursday to Clifton Springs. It will be good to hear from you again and to have the assurance that you are under the care of the good friends at the Sanitarium, and I hope are already feeling the benefit of your rest and treatment there. You will let us know, will you not, from time to time, of how you progress and of any plans for the future? I trust that you will stay at Clifton just as long as the doctors feel you should remain there, and I shall hope and pray that God will give you perfect health and strength and in due time send you back to the work in India, ready for all the opportunities that the future will bring.

With warm regards from us all, I am

Very affectionately yours,

September 1st, 1911.

The Rev. A.P.Kelso,

Dehra, Punjab,

India.

My dear Mr. Kelso:

Your good letter of July 26th has just been received. I am reporting to the Treasurer's Office your declination of the responsibility of the Mission Treasurership, and I presume the Executive Committee will at once make some other recommendation so that the work can be taken up by someone else without delay on the departure of Mr. Clark.

With reference to the action of the Board regarding the transfer of the 21,500 Rs. of the KennedyFund grant for the Punjab Mission, which it was hoped would be covered by government grants to the North India Mission, I would call your attention to the paragraph in my letter of June 29th to the Mission, immediately following the quotation of the Board action, in which I report the concellation of the last sentence regarding the transfer of this sum. The entire 21,500 Rs. to be released is to be held subject to further recommendations from the two Missions.

The question of the propriety of accepting Government grants has often been raised, but from time immemorial the course of action of the two Missions in Northern India has been favorable to such acceptance. The Western India Mission still declines such grants. I presume the question as to whether the Dehra School should take only what it can get from the Kennedy Fund and decline any government assistance will have to be passed upon first by the Mission, and I presume you will be bringing it up at the meeting this Fall.

You will be glad to know that Dr. Thackwell seems to be quite well. He writes of having already spoken in some of the churches and of expecting to

Mrs. Nelson - 2.

speak on further opportunities. I hope that he and Mrs. Tuckwell may be spared for many years of quiet, happy life in America.

I trust that your daughter has been well this Summer, and with kindest regards to Mrs. Nelson and yourself, I am

Very faithfully yours,

August 31st, 1911.

The Rev. E.M.Wherry, D.D.,

Lodiana, Punjab,

INDIA.

My dear Dr. Wherry:

I enclose a letter addressed to you and Dr. Ewing, but must add a personal note acknowledging the receipt of your letter of August 1st. We are all sorry to learn of the prospects of another famine, and trust that long before this adequate rains have come. For a good many months we have had an under-supply of rain here, but not enough to cause any suffering, and it has rained almost steadily now for the last four days, so that I think our water supply ought to be replenished.

I have looked up the facts regarding Miss Marion Long's application and am glad to state them to you for your own information, altho as the testimonials which are sent to the Board are confidential, I must ask you to regard the quotations from them which I shallsend in this light.

In the first place, I think there must be some misunderstanding as to the supposed delay in acting on Miss Long's application. Her formal application blank, sent to the Women's Board of the Northwest, is dated February 1st. It takes a long time to gather all the application papers, because there are so many delays on the part of those whose names are given as references. It was not until June 6th that all the papers had been gathered and passed upon by the Women's Board of the Northwest, and forwarded to Dr. White. All the appointments for the year had been made, of course, long before this, when the New Missionaries Conference was over, so that unless there were some exceptional reasons in the case, it would naturally go over to the following year. The papers were all laid before the Board, accordingly, at its first or second meeting in the Fall, after the Summer intermission, and on October 5th Dr. White

wrote to Miss Long as follows:

At a meeting of our Board held on Tuesday, October 4th, we took up the question of your application for the foreign field. I regret to say that the testimonials which we have received do not indicate that you have the ability as a teacher which is required for the work on the foreign field.

There was nothing in the testimonials that indicated any criticism of your character, but only a lack of that peculiar gift which makes one a successful teacher. As you desire to go out to the work as a teacher, it did not seem wise for us to make the appointment.

Appreciating fully what a disappointment this will be to you and expressing my interest in your plans that you may carry out for work, I remain, etc

You will see, accordingly, that there was no undue delay. In a note to Dr. White dated May 26th, 1910, Mrs. Long says that her daughters name "was first sent to the Board's representative McAfee some three years ago, and we supposed that there was not sufficient money to send anyone out, when we learnedthepapers had been lost." The Board has never had a representative named McAfee, and I suppose Mrs. Long has confused our Board with the Home Board, with which there was a Mr. McAfee connected who had charge of the selection of missionary teachers.

Dr. White's letter which I quoted will indicate, also, the expression about "the lack of the use of the whip hand." It is Mrs. Long's and not Dr. White's. It is rather interesting to see that she interprets Dr. White's statement of Miss Marion's "lack of that peculiar gift which makes one a successful teacher" as synonymous with "the lack of use of the whip hand."

As I have gone over the testimonials again, Dr. White's letter seems to me unusually kind and charitable in view of what many wrote with regard to Miss Long's qualifications. There are some very good testimonials which, taken alone, would have warranted a favorable judgment, but on the other hand, there are testimonials like the following, the first three from responsible people in Albert Lea College, the fourth from Pikeville, Ky., where she taught for a year, and the fifth from Blackduck, Minn., where Miss Long was living in the Spring of 1910:

I think I ought to tell you that she has been accused of a lack of sincerity. But that is so easy to say and it might come from an action wholly misunderstood. I am sure I can say that while she was here it was the

general opinion of her teachers that she was not pre-eminently fitted for the calling of missionary. She may later have developed qualities that would alter that view, were these teachers to come in contact with her again.

"Her personality is not strong. Her business habits are unsophisticated. Have seen a business letter poorly constructed and carelessly capitalized, showing no idea of business formalities. Her executive ability is haphazard. Personally I feel kindly toward Miss Long, but do not feel that I could conscientiously recommend her for such a responsible and noble work. I have found her agreeable in company and she sings well. I understood three years ago that she was 28 years old. This, together with her type of mentality, would in my judgment make it difficult for her to learn a foreign language.

"When Marion first came to the college and we learned of her purpose to enter the foreign field, the Principal and I were of the opinion that she could not be recommended on account of her apparent frivolity. After a year the principal came to me and said that she had misinterpreted the character of the girl, that she was an earnest, growing spiritually character, and this frivolity was only seeming, an outlet for high spirits, and seeing her influence over the students and her earnestness and faithfulness and resourcefulness, she felt that she should be recommended.

"She was employed as teacher of fourth and fifth grades in this school for the school year 1908-09. It has been difficult for me to answer the above questions. I do not want to do Miss Long an injustice. I must say frankly she was a failure here as a teacher. I regard her failure due to lack of personality and of judgment. She is willing and conscientious in her work but lacks that stability and force of character so essential to a successful teacher."

"One of the first things Miss Long did upon coming to our town was to attend a masked ball, a thing which our best people would not think of doing. Many of our best people were horrified at her conduct. Miss Long is in the habit of giving house parties after church Sabbath evening. These and other similar matters of conduct indicate to me that she is not fitted for the work of a foreign missionary. She is not even an exemplary church member at home.

Very probably these judgments do not do justice to Miss Long, but as they make up about one-half the testimonials received regarding her, the Board did not feel that it would be justified in appointing her, and I am sure that you will agree that it could not do so in the face of such letters.

Miss Long's own letter of application was, I must say, in keeping with some of these criticisms. It seemed a rather off-hand note, although if all the testimonials regarding her had been favorable, we could doubtless have arranged to see her personally and to gain a knowledge of her missionary

purpose and capacity in a personal interview.

As I have said, I have quoted these to you confidentially as one of the inner circle. In the light of this information you will be able to write prudently to Mrs. Long.

You may be sure that the Board is not discouraging any well qualified, commended workers. Just at present as many have been appointed for this year as have been provided for in the budget, but even so, there are some urgent needs which I think the Board would fill tho it involves some increase of its obligations, if only the right men and women could be found.

With warm regard, I am

Very faithfully yours.

September 1st, 1911.

The Rev. J.C.R.Ewing, D.D.,

Lahore, Punjab,

India.

My dear Dr. Ewing:

I had not known, until receiving the copy of the Punjab Mission Leaguer Circular for August, of the death of Mrs. Ewing's father. There must have been notices of it in the papers, but I missed them. Having known him, I can the more intelligently feel a deep and affectionate sympathy with you and Mrs. Ewing in the passing forward of one who served so well here and thought so faithfully. In thinking of him I was reminded of an incident recalled in the sermon of the minister in North Berwick, speaking in memory of Dr. George Robson, for so many years editor of "The Missionary Record" and the mean of the Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland.

After the death of Dr. Robson, two of his disciples crossed from Iona to the north of Ireland where they were met by one who had been in his more well with their dear master. "It is well," they replied, speaking into tears, "he is with Christ." We sorrow for our loss, but we say, "It is well; he is with Christ."

One feels this day sparkling over a good and true life, especially one which has reached to such long years as Mr. Sherrard. Will you please express to Mrs. Ewing the inner sympathy which we all feel with her in her loss?

Mr. Hutchison arrived a few days ago. It was nice to see him and to talk with him and learn that you had so considered your destination to be the Punjab. I hope that nothing may be found for you and Mrs. Ewing from going.

With warm regards to you both, I am

Ever affectionately yours,

Sept. 2nd, 1911.

The Rev. U. B. [illegible] Jones,

[illegible], Virginia, [illegible].

My dear Mr. Jones,

[illegible] good letter of August 3rd has been received, and I was glad to get it, all but the title with which you addressed me. Please help me to lay that away in innocuous destitude.

Dr. Wherry had written in a note received a few days before yours of the delay in the rains. I trust that shortly after you wrote they broke and that they have been ample to allow all anxiety.

Thank you very much for writing so frankly, so kindly and so helpfully [illegible] the Wonter Homes. It is just such positive suggestions as these that will help to make the Homes satisfactory. I do think that the Board has no greater obligation than that which it owes to parents on the field who have placed their children in the Homes, to see that these Homes are made all that such institutions can be made. Of course, everything depends in the end upon the character and ability and personality and efficiency of the people immediately in charge, and I should think that they would be grateful for just such practical suggestions as yours.

I had a good talk with Mrs. [illegible] and some other friends have written, making suggestions. As soon as all the Executive Council is together again, I will present your letter; and if you [illegible] any more suggestions as to the Homes, won't you please send them on?

I can appreciate the disappointment of Mrs. Jones and yourself [illegible] not have been a school at Dupont, but I am glad, as I know you are, that as much has been planned as the Kennedy Bequest has made possible; [illegible]

Mr. Jones - 2.

[illegible] work when it is brought fully into accord with His will.

I enclose a little leaflet which somebody sent me the other day and which will interest you. I have a good [illegible] of sympathy with Mr. [illegible]'s work. I have never [illegible] to approve the principle on which the Passion Play rests.

I am glad that you are Mrs. Stewart's [illegible]. She is very [illegible]. [illegible] information in Miss [illegible] very [illegible]. I trust your [illegible] plan [illegible] for Christ.

Very cordially yours,

Dictated Sept. 1st.

Sept. 15th, 1911.

The Rev. H. C. Velte,

Saharanpur, India.

My dear Mr. Velte,

I was away last week in my old home in Huntingdon and in Harrisburg, and on returning received your letter of August 10th and now, this morning, your later letter of August 17th. It was good to hear from you and to know that our confidence had been well-grounded that you would be given grace to bear the burden of your sorrow and to keep in grace even in the midst of such unintelligible loss. In Harrisburg I saw Mrs. Velte and she showed me your letter to her, and she and Mamie and I had a good long talk together. Her plan, as you will have heard from her, is to leave Harrisburg as soon as Mamie goes over to Princeton, and to stay in Brooklyn until her date of sailing on October 26th. She is feeling very much better now and thinks that she will be still better with you in India. I told Mamie that if there was any way in whatever in which we could be of help to him, we should be only too happy, for his own sake, as well as for his father's and mother's, to render it. I shall be on the watch for him whenever I go down to Princeton, and perhaps we may see him at times during his vacation periods. If there is ever anything that you would like us to do in connection with him or to aid him in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know. I hope that the peace of God may be with him, as it has been with him, and that a life of great usefulness may lie before him. He is a good boy, and surely this tragic grief that has come to him will be made in the end a blessing to him.

I was very glad to have your letter regarding the Seminary and the Fox property. I hope that no feeling of discouragement will stay long with you with regard to the Seminary. The one most vital plank of work that we have to do in all our Plan is the work of raising up a body of competent Christian leaders, and no work is more important than this, and I think every-

Dear Dr. -.

I feel that there is no one in the Punjab Mission more surely set aside by God for this work than you. All that we can do to help and support you will be done, and I cannot but feel hopeful that, when the whole question is talked over at the time of the Annual Meeting, you will find the Mission steadily behind you to substitute this work and carry it forward to an ever larger measure of efficiency.

I rejoice to read of Hal-lu-Chand. His story seems to be like that of Lal Bangash in Japan, except that he does not seem to be starving, as Bangash did. I hope the manner of his conversion may be a great encouragement and that other men may get Hal-lu-Chand's spirit.

As to the Fund proposed, it would be good, also, to have the Mission's judgment at the meeting, indicating any order of precedence in the various needs that ought to be met. Possibly some special friend may be raised up who would like to do a thing of this kind.

This is a very brief and inadequate reply to your two letters, but I leave again to-day, to be gone a week, and did not want to go without acknowledging your letters and sending you another word of loving sympathy and brotherly confidence.

Very affectionately yours,

Dictated Sept. 11th.

Sept. 15th, 1911.

The Rev. R. D. Tracy,

c/o Miss Dickey,

1601 Centre Ave.,

Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Tracy,

Your letter of Sept. 8th from Pittsburg is just received. I am sorry I was away and missed seeing you last week. I had a very good time on my visit here, and my boy Elliott, who is now nearly thirteen, whom I took along, very greatly enjoyed it all.

I did not get to New York Saturday, but had all my mail sent out to me here and I am working here to-day, as I am going away again this evening, to be gone this week. I have not seen Dr. White, accordingly, to find out whether you can say anything to him after your interview with Dr. Sewald. I judge from your letter that Dr. Sewald's decision is your return. Dr. Wisnard writes that he also decides, although he knows that you might be able to take the course in his letter. My only solicitude is on your account and on account of the work that you are given to do. If you have to India now will be the best place you can go for that work, then I hope you may go, but if remaining here is best for it, I hope that this may be made plain and possible.

With the earnest prayer that God will guide you surely in all things and solve every perplexity for you, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Dictated Sept. 11th.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Your letter of [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] has been found to be [illegible] as a good [illegible] to help. He is expected to return on [illegible] day of this week, and he will [illegible] only to your letter.

I [illegible] Mrs. Burns [illegible] have had a good [illegible].

Very [illegible] yours,

[illegible]

Secretary to [illegible]

[illegible], 1920.

[illegible] Esq.,
[illegible] T. Butler, Trust
[illegible] Spring Street,
[illegible] Manchester, Conn.

My dear Mr. [illegible]:

I returned to New York yesterday and write at the first opportunity in reply to your note of September 11th. I have written to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court quoting your letter and asking whether you have been correctly informed, and if so, what regulations you will have to comply with in order to secure your naturalization papers.

I hope there may be no difficulty in your getting them.

I think you cannot do better than make your winter home in Wooster. It is a good place for the boys and you will find it a congenial [illegible]

Very cordially yours,

December 26th, 1911.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

rest upon all these plans for its enlargement.

With kind regards to Mrs. Andrews and yourself, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Sept. 28th, 1911.

The Rev. Christian Borup,

c/o Mr. Edward B. Sturgis,

Southport, Conn.

My dear Mr. Borup,

I have just heard from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States in reply to my note regarding your naturalization, and enclose herewith his reply and the accompanying blank. I don't know whether you would fill this out or not, but I would suggest that when you come down to New York you would go to see Mr. Sturgis personally. I think that is the only way in which the question can be cleared up.

Very cordially yours,

Enclosures.

October 8th, 1911.

The Rev. H. H. Fife, D.D.,

[illegible],

[illegible].

My dear Dr. Fife:

Your good letters of August 10th and 29th were duly received, and I was delighted to get them with all the most interesting items of news which they contained.

The letter which you reported from the man at Ferozepore with [illegible] Dr. Newton [illegible], and Mr. [illegible] took advantage of our reporting the letter to bear interesting testimony to his observation of Dr. Newton's standing in Ferozepore.

Mr. [illegible] of the [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] very interestingly as well as [illegible], and I read to the Board your [illegible] of your letter of August 10th in which you quote [illegible] in the [illegible] report with regard to the [illegible] of the church in Ludhiana [illegible] in the [illegible] meeting to the [illegible].

At the meeting of the Board yesterday your letter with regard to [illegible] property was presented; and the following action was taken:

[illegible] of the previous year, provided additional [illegible] of the Board [illegible] the Mission's [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the

[illegible]

[illegible] Board [illegible] the Board [illegible] the position as [illegible] would be well [illegible] for [illegible] to take the field after Mr. Chatterjee.

My proposal is [illegible] the purchase of the [illegible] property, [illegible] Board [illegible] Board [illegible] necessary to restore the Stebbins Fund will have to be made by the Mission out of such regular appropriations as the Board can make to it or out of the sale of part of the property.

Why would it not be possible to look forward to such a field as that of Dr. Chatterjee's being entirely self supporting? There are more than a thousand Christians in it. Ought they not to be able to support such teachers as are among them, and in addition an Indian preacher who would take Dr. Chatterjee's place?

You will already have heard from Mr. Clark of the gift of Mrs. [illegible] of $[illegible],000. for the purchase of [illegible] which we cabled to him.

I wish it were possible to report to you some provision of the funds for the purchase of the Fox property at Saharanpur. Mr. and Mrs. Scrup spoke to me [illegible] I [illegible] in his mind to take up the matter, and the Board has not been able to make any special provision for it.

[illegible] to report the appointment of another missionary for the [illegible] Miss Addie May Fairchild, who seems to be a capable woman [illegible] training and of Christian experience, but who has not been a teacher. I hope it may be possible for her to go this Winter.

[illegible]

mail, but this will reach you as President of the Mission in time for the

[illegible]

My dear Mr. Whitlock,

Your letter of perplexity with regard to the statistical blanks, in view of the Board's requirement that they should be at hand by December 31st, is just received. You have done precisely right in pushing forward the statistical year. The letter is in the press now which will go out to the Missions, authorizing them to close the statistical year any time between [illegible] Missions which desire to have the statistical tables prepared by each Station as the annual meeting, [illegible] your Secretary can collect them and send them on at once to the Board.

The printed letter on the subject will reach the Mission shortly, but I write at once in reply to your inquiry.

I suppose you will be in Kansas City Meeting when this letter reaches [illegible]

With kind regards, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hyde,

Your letter of October 5th is just received. I am handing it to Mr. Carter, with the request that he will communicate at once with the Deliberation.

It is good to know that you have improved so much in health, and [illegible] the treatment that has begun there, you may soon be better than you have been for many years.

I have had some nice times this last week with Mrs. Velte and Mr. and Mrs. Borup. Mr. and Mrs. Borup are expecting to settle in Wooster for the rest of their furlough. Mrs. Velte will be starting back soon for India. The letters from Mr. Velte are very encouraging in their revelation of the efficiency of the grace of Christ to meet his every need in this time of critical experience.

With warm regard, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

[signature]

India.

My dear Mr. Newcomb:

Before Mr. Egan went away on Saturday on his trip among the Indians in the West and Southwest, he instructed me to send to each Mission secretary the enclosed printed letter dated June 30th, 1911, a copy of which you will find herein in the year to each mission secretary. This is simply to request you again at your convenience to have all the statistical blanks, schedules and reports in the Bureau's hands by December 1st, if the Mission wishes to share in any of the appropriations which it may be possible for the Board to make next year.

I am sending with this another printed letter which refers to the change of the statistical year.

With best wishes, I am

Very faithfully yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Clifton Springs, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Griswold,

Mr. Griswold writes that he knows from your letters to him that it will not be wise or possible for you to think of going back to India this year, and stating that you will probably have already written to the board upon remaining longer. I don't think you have so written, but I am writing to say that whatever you and Mr. Griswold and your doctor [illegible] should [illegible] all cordially approve, while regretting keenly with you and Mr. Griswold the health conditions that will make it necessary. I do hope that you are getting very rest now, and that you may be recovering what you lost from the strain and anxiety of Margaret Volte's illness and death.

Mrs. Valle sailed on October 16th, as you know. I am glad she did not cross the Atlantic alone. Mrs. Sergon of China went out on the same boat, and of course, from Liverpool to India there was to be quite a little party. Dr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. G. S. Forman, Mr. Tracy and Miss Caroline Dodge, who sailed from Boston just a day or two after she and Mrs.

[illegible]

With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Directed Oct. 31st.

November 10th, 1911.

The Rev. J.N.Hyde,

Clifton Springs Sanitarium,

Clifton Springs, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Your note of November 7th has come in Mr. Speer's absence in Canada, where he is attending a series of Laymen's Movement Conventions. I know that he will be glad to find it here when he gets back to the offices, at the end of next week.

Trusting that your health may soon be throughly re-established, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Grace A. Ford

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

November 13th, 1911.

Miss S.M.Wherry,

S.S. "Bretagne,"

New York.

My dear Miss Wherry:

I am sorry that Mr. Speer is not here to send you a note of welcome. He is in Canada just now and we are not expecting him back until the end of the week. I know that he willbe glad to hear of your safe arrival when he gets back.

A note has just come from Miss Hazel St.Clair, 27 Willard Avenue, Bloomfield, N.J. In which she says;

Can you tell me if my aunt, Miss Sarah Wherry, a missionary coming from India, has arrived in New York ? If not, when is she expected ? I should like very much to see her, and when she comes to your office please give her my address, so she may write or telegraph me.

I have just written to Miss St.Clair that your steamer is due in New York tomorrow morning, and that I would send her message to you.

I hope you have had a good trip across the Atlantic and that you may have a restful and profitable furlough.

Very faithfully yours,

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

November 21st, 1911.

Miss S.M.Wherry,
c/o Mrs. W.A.St.Clair,
Indiana, PA.

My dear Miss Wherry:

I am very sorry I was not here when you were in the city, and hope it may not be long before our paths meet. It is good to know that you are safely at home in this country, and I trust you have had a pleasant voyage, although I fear from your note that you do not think highly of the sea. We are looking forward eagerly now to getting the Minutes of the Annual Meetings of the India Missions. I hope that they will come without delay.

I trust that you are going first of all to get a throughly good rest, and that you will be courageous to resist the many invitations that will come pouring in to you for missionary addresses, until you are well rested.

With warm regard, I am

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer